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PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF STIRLING AND VICINITY

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STIRLING, HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1914.

VOL. XXXV, No. 21

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For the second time within a year the Hydro-electric has been stricken. The storm on Saturday night dislocated the entire Niagara system extending over a radius of nearly three hundred miles for a period varying from six to seven hours. A score of municipalities were plunged into immediate darkness. Street lamps went out, cars were stopped, and the incandescent lamps in stores and homes comprising the immense circuit faded into nothingness. It all happened in a moment.

A hurricane exceeding in velocity eighty-five miles an hour, carrying with it a heavy sleet, struck the main trunk line at Vinemount, about mid-distance between Dundas and Niagara Falls, causing a break in two transmission cables, and the loose ends of these were in turn blown across two other cables, rendering the four useless and paralizing the system. There are six cables in all and any three are sufficient to complete a circuit, but when four went out of commission everything had to wait until repairs could be made. x

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Several lines of plain and fancy ribbons, all popular shades in silk and satin, 3 to 5½ ins wide. This is a rare opportunity as Ribbons are going to be very much in demand for Spring. Regular up to 40c. yd. Your Choice 19c. yd.

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Wolfe On The Plains Of Abraham

Who fought and died for Canada, our Country fair and bright?
Twas Wolfe, whose very name doth thrill our hearts with fond delight;
No greater hero ever lived, nor braver soldier died,
His deeds upon Canadian soil are well-known far and wide.

With ships of war and gallant troops, he sailed from England's shore,
The trust the British placed in him, was granted few before;
He reached historic "Old Quebec" with lofty citadel,
Where he beheld such grandeur—there was nothing to excel.

It seemed that art and nature were in league to thwart his plan;
At mountain, forest, cataract, he dwelt awhile to scan;
A mind like Wolfe's could only see in these a fitting stage,
Where a great drama would be played, the greatest of the age.

Some men no difficulties daunt, no danger will perceive,
Such was the one sent out by Pitt, our destiny to weave;
"All things are possible to him whose duty is well done,
Who, when he's beaten, knows it not," so did his motto run.

With constitution shattered, and a body thin and frail,
This indomitable hero knew not the words "to fail,"
And then commenced that desp'rate game which was to cost his life,
With bloodshed, sorrow, and with woe that comes with war and strife.

The eve before the battle, while conversing with a friend,
He told of a presentiment, "Next day his life would end!"
A picture of his dear betrothed, he from his bosom drew,
And asked 'it be returned with love' if, what he feared proved true.

He penned a tender message to his mother o,er the sea,
To send some comfort home to one who's more than friend could be;
She gave her only son to be a soldier of the King;
It was a noble sacrifice—we should her praises sing.

There were some words he loved to quote, and which we all know well,
They soon would illustrate his fate, when tolled his parting knell;
The words were Gray's that "To the grave the paths of glory leads"
He said "I'd rather write that poem than to perform great deeds."

But none were there to tell him "a hero's mightier far
Than any Poet Laureate, howe'er so great a star;"
Without these brave, unselfish men, how could our Empire stand?
We cannot honor them enough, the bravest of our land.

The fatal day at last arrived, Montcalm, ten thousand strong.
Was sanguine that the victory would rest upon his throng;
Comparing with French veteran troops Wolfe's forces numbered few;
From patience, vigilance, and skill, great wonders did accrue.

In ignorance of scheme, and plan, the French, Wolfe tried to keep,
So gathered all his men by night, to climb the cliff so steep;
As actors, each one knew his part, out-witted every guard
And reached the "Plains of Abraham their joys were then unmarred.

When daylight dawned, the glitt'ring arms of men in bright array,
Were gazed upon by wond'ring crowds of "Old Quebec" that day;
And when the tidings reached Montcalm, he preparations made
To crush them by his numbers great a plan adroitly laid.

On came the French with noise and shouts and firing at long range;
The silence of the British troops was to the foe most strange;
Wolfe stood composed the French drew near with lance, and sword and gun
He gave the word; with a great crash, their muskets blazed as one.

When darkened wreaths of smoke arose, a ghastly sight was seen,
French soldiers dead and wounded there, were lying on the green;
Once more the British muskets were all leveled at the foe,
Wolfe still led on despite the fact, a splintered wrist did show.

Again he gave the word to "Charge" it scarce his lips had passed,
When in his thigh a bullet lodged, his strength was ebbing fast;
To Quebec's gates they chased the French, with volleys and with cheers
Wolfe then received his mortal wound but still the cry he hears.

"They run, they run!" Who run?" he asked with feeble faltering voice,
"The enemy," was the reply and then did he rejoice;
More orders to his men he gave, his head sank on his breast;
"Now God be praised, I die in peace" brave Wolfe at last found rest.

He lived to see the vict'ry, he died a glorious death;
To Canada his life he gave e'en to his latest breath;
What he accomplished, that we know, but, what he could have done
Had he been spared, might have surpassed Nelson or Wellington.

The joy of England knew no bounds, when she the news received
Of "Abraham's Heights" and "Quebec's fall" though o'er Wolfe's death she grieved,
Within a village dark and small entirely unadorned,
The mother sat in solitude, her only child she mourned.

On that eventful day Montcalm went down to death also,
With fifteen hundred followers, and in his hour of woe,
Expressed his admiration for Wolfe's discipline and tact,
A worthy tribute from a foe, a meritorious act.

Long may the Flag of Britain wave, that Wolfe has planted here;
And honor to the men who fell for Home and Country dear;
War with all its attending ills, we pray to never see,
But, should it come, may men like Wolfe rise up to set us free.

Eleanor Faulkner.

THE DEATH-BED OF AN ANCIENT KINGDOM.

(The 'Times,' London.)

The new Persian Bluebook is an astonishing publication. It unfolds with relentless candour and completeness the story of the final stages of the decay of an ancient kingdom. Could some later Gibbon give form and cohesion to its masses of authentic details, he might draw a picture which would certainly have no present parallel anywhere in the world, not even in China. It is impossible to close its perusal without a deep impression of the utter hopelessness of the Persian situation. The child Shah, the absentee Regent, the helpless Cabinet which resigns once a week, the Treasurer-General wringing his hands in agonized appeal for money to fill an empty Treasury, are only the more conspicuous figures adrift upon a sea of dismal anarchy. Wherever we look in Persia the same spectacle of a lapsed civilization is presented in varying forms It is not misrule, but the absolute disappearance of all ordered and coherent rule. The position in the South almost passes belief. We knew it to be bad, but the collective statements in the Blue-book make us rub our eyes. "The Central Government is ignored in Fars," says Sir Walter Townley. "Not only Government authority, but also tribal authority, is in complete dissolution," says Mr. Consul Smart. The tribes have split up into warring units, but all unite in despoiling caravans and stripping chance travellers. The list of exactions usually levied on passing merchandise—when it is not stolen altogether—makes a formidable document. Elsewhere similar disorder obtains. Kerman is threatened by a robber horde, the Governor incontinently bolts to the shelter of the British Consulate, and Sir Walter Townley goes to the Teheran telegraph office in the middle of the night to urge him to be the man. The Bakhtiarie and the Mohammerah Arabs chase each other in and out of the town of Shuster, and again British officers seek to patch up their differences. The Governor of Ispahan and "some of his friends" make a corner in grain while the populace is starving and then proceed to collect the local revenue without regard to the Treasury officers. Some Ministers in Teheran engage in similar speculations in grain during a time of scarcity. The people of Tabriz, once the stronghold of Nationalism, grow weary of the incessant strife which is ruining their city, and pray for a return of autocratic rule. Bluejackets and Indian infantry are repeatedly landed at Gulf ports to save the inhabitants from bands of raiders. Amid this medley come many stories of attacks on foreigners, such as the stirring narrative of Lieutenant Bullock, of the 27th Punjabis, who fought a gang of robbers with his fists till he was struck down. All through the volume flits the will-o'-the-wisp figure of Prince Salar-ed-Dowleh, the ex-Shah's brother the victim of megalomania, who is "so carried away by dreams of future greatness that it is impossible to convince him of the reality of his position." The shot through his arm last week may dissolve some of his dreams, but meanwhile he has roamed over half Northern Persia, fighting and plundering.

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BUILDING LUMBER

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HAVE YOU

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Part of Lots 20 and 21 in the 12th and 13th concession of the township of Rawdon. 200 acres more or less 100 acres in cultivation with a good sugar bush, and 100 in good pasture and woodland, lying with one corner in Crow River, which makes an excellent fishing ground. A large brick and frame dwelling house. Two good drive houses, a blacksmith shop, and an old dwelling house, One large hip roof barn and small barn joined together. A good orchard. Two good wells and a never failing Spring near the house and a good pig pen.

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Peterboro South End Branch;- D. C. MacRostie, Mgr.
BRANCH ALSO AT SPRING BROOK

Report of Glen Ross School For January.

Sr. IV—Pass 270—Vera Hubel 291, Floyd Armstrong 262, Myrtle Weaver 245, Maurice Winsor 233, Rada Carlisle 206, Laura Holden 201.

Jr. IV—Pass 240—Ray Armstrong 140

III—Pass 210—Annie Abbott 200, Howard Holden 132, Evelyn Holden 130, Retta Carlisle 124, Wava Wallace 116, Eythel Armstrong 94, Hazel MacDonald 79, Hazel Smith 15.

II—Pass 180—Vernon Holden 114, Whitney Armstrong 113, John Carlisle 58, Fred Weaver 42.

I—Bruce Armstrong, Gordon Armstrong, George Carlisle, Edith Armstrong.

Primer—Frank Abbott, Violet Winsor, Walter Benedict, Clarice Holden, Elma Armstrong.

Average attendance 26.

H. T. McMullen Tr.

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T. E. Butler Yeats, Manager, Stirling, Ont.

A Dark Shadow;

Or, A Coming Vengeance

CHAPTER XXXI.—(Continued).

They were approaching the river; he knew that by the character of the shops and the occasional sight of a sailor and longshoreman.

The night had grown dark and wet, and the faint and murky lights from the street lamps and the wretched houses partially revealed the squalor of the neighborhood; there was a smell of tar and of bilge water in the thick atmosphere; and, late as it was, Clive could hear the clang of hammers proceeding from some of the blockmakers' shops where the men were working overtime.

Presently he heard the dull lapping of water against the slips which led down to the river; and as he leant over the apron of the cab and looked about him, the misery of the narrow streets and alleys, the noisomeness of the whole place, smote him with a nameless dread.

The cabman pulled up, and Clive leapt out, and looked round. They had stopped in a place close by the river, almost devoid of houses, and so badly lighted that it was almost pitch dark. The cabman nodded towards a low, half-ruined shed, which looked as if it had been deserted by some bankrupt blockmaker or mastbuilder.

"They went in there," he said gruffly. "Queer kind o' place, ain't it, guv'nor? The young lady, she didn't seem to fancy it, an' she drew back like; but the gentleman that came out to meet her, he says something to her—I didn't catch what it was—and they went in together. He come out again, an' gave me a drink—two or three drinks it was, for the matter o' that—an' I drove away. An' that's wot I'm going to do now. Don't catch me mixing meself up with anything queer. Good-night, guv'nor."

"I'll give you another five-pound note to remain," said Clive hurriedly.

But the cabman winked and shook his head. "One fiver in the 'and is worth two in the bush, sir, he said; "especially when there might be a beak and quod at the end of 'em," he added over his shoulder as he drove off.

Clive went to the ruined shed, and found a door. It seemed to be the only means of entrance; for he examined the side of the building that ran down to the water; and he went back to the door, and knocked. The silence was so profound that it seemed impossible that any living thing could be within it; but he knocked again, and his heart leapt as he heard footsteps approaching the door. A voice from behind it muttered cautiously:

"Ish that you?"

CHAPTE XXXII.

Clive knew the voice: it was Koshki's. Almost by an inspiration Clive thought of Sara, and, imitating her voice, replied, "Yes,-quick!" The door was opened, and Clive sprang in, thrust it to with his foot, and seized Koshki. There was a dim light burning somewhere in the shattered building; and Clive caught the gleam of a revolver in Koshki's hand. He struck him a blow on the arm, and then gripped him by the throat; but he was not quick enough to prevent Koshki calling out.

There came a response from several voices and the hurrying of footsteps; and Clive knew that he would have to fight against odds. His grip on the scoundrel's throat tightened, Koshki, nearly choking, staggered; with a twist of the leg Clive hurled him to the ground. Koshki's head must have fallen on stones; for he gasped, and became unconscious. Clive sprang to his feet, and saw two figures coming towards him from the opening of the passage; a portion of the rough boarding that lined it had fallen away, and Clive pressed himself into the space thus made, and waited.

One of the men held aloft a ship's lantern, and Clive saw that the two approaching assailants were foreigners; they looked like Poles or half-bred Russians, and scoundrels of even a lower class than Koshki. One of them had caught up an iron bar, and he held this ready to strike as he rushed forward. They had passed Clive before they caught sight of Koshki lying by the door; and as they stopped, Clive sprang on to the man with the bar, struck him between the eyes, and tore the bar from his hand.

Startled by his sudden onslaught, both men drew back, and Clive, seizing the moment of hesitation, felled one of the men with his own weapon. The other looked from right to left like a rat at bay; and Clive, with the bar raised, said thickly:

"Stand back! Let me pass! There is a lady here—take me to her, and I'll give you money, more money than you've got for this job."

The man hesitated a moment, then he said in broken English, and almost unintelligibly:

"I no understand. Are you zee per-lece? We working men—no lady here."

"Mina!" shouted Clive.

There was a moment or two of silence; then he heard a faint cry, a cry that tore his heart in twain. It stopped suddenly, abruptly. Half mad with dread and fury, he struck the man down, caught up the lantern, and rushed along the passage. It opened into a blockmaker's shop sloping to the water's edge, a shop long since deserted and empty save for a few rotting pieces of timber, broken spars, and ends of rope; and there, lying in a corner, with her arms bound to her sides, was Mina.

Mingling with the odor of rotting wood and bilge water was a faint, heavy scent, which clung to the thick, dank atmosphere. Clive knew it at once; it was chloroform. With his name on his lips he sprang to her side and knelt over her.

"Mina, Mina!" he called to her, trying to keep the horror from his voice. "It is I—Clive! You are safe, quite safe!"

He knew that she was unconscious. He searched for his knife to cut the rope that bound her; and he had actually got the edge of the knife against the rope when he felt a sharp pain in his side, followed by a heavy blow on the back of his head.

He managed to rise, and swung round upon Koshki, who gripped him, and flung him heavily to the ground.

When Clive came to it was with a consciousness of something cold at his feet. He opened his eyes heavily, and looked about him, and memory returned with all its anguish. The dim light was still burning, and by it he saw the motionless form of Mina lying, bound as he had last seen her, and only a few yards away from him. With a hoarse cry, he tried to move to go to her; but he, too, was bound at arms and feet, and he could only move his head.

She was lying almost parallel with him; and the water that was lapping at his feet was lapping at hers; and in a flash he understood the significance of their joint position; the tide was rising slowly but surely, it would rise to the ledge just above their heads; then, receding, would suck them out to the dark and filthy river, which would bear them on its mysterious bosom to the sea or wash them up upon some muddy bank into which they would sink, and be lost for ever.

He and Mina were alone in that awful place; and yet not alone; for Death was hovering between them, waiting to strike. It was evident that Koshki had thought Clive already dead, or he would not have left him ungagged; but there was no hope in this; for Clive knew that his voice, weakened by exhaustion and loss of blood, could not carry many yards. And even if he could have made himself heard, there was little chance of assistance coming to him in that place of ill repute. Cries for help, even women's screams, were too frequent in this locality to attract attention, much less bring aid.

For himself—ah, well, he could have met death, if not with indifference, with calmness and composure. But Mina, Mina! The sweat broke out on his forehead, and he writhed in his bonds until the ropes cut into his flesh. He was not able even to writhe long; for his wounds were bleeding, and he was almost too weak to stir. He lay still, trying to summon all his fortitude—not for himself, but for Mina. He could almost hope that she was already dead; for if so she would be spared the unspeakable agony of watching and waiting for the death that was slowly approaching.

He began to grow delirious, and he fought against the mist that was creeping over him; but he thought that he had fought in vain, that he was really delirious, when he heard something that sounded like a sigh. He waited a moment or two; the sound came again, and, as calmly as he could, he said:

"Mina!"

The response he had scarcely dared hope for came back. It was only a breath, a quavering breath, but it made him thrill through all his aching veins. It was one word, he breathed with infinite love and despair:

"Clive!"

He could not speak for a moment. The anguish of knowing that she was lying bound so near him and that yet he was powerless to help her, to set her free, to save her life, choked the words back; but presently he managed to control himself.

"Dearest!" he said. "Are you in pain? Have those scoundrels hurt you?"

"No," she replied faintly. "I can scarcely feel; I am drowsy, in a kind of stupor. Ah, but what does it matter about me? It is you—you, Clive, of whom I think! It was all my folly, my senseless credulity, which has brought you, lured into their hands. It was Koshki who sent the false message. It was he who sprang on me and bound me when one of the other men brought me into this place. I knew that they had snared me to spite you; and I was terrified; but I was glad, glad, Clive, that I did not leave word where I was going; the thought that I had not done so and that you could not follow me helped me to fight my fear.—And now you are here, in their hands!" She paused for breath. "How did you come here? Was it through some—some folly of mine that you traced me?"

"I found the cab, Mina," he said. "There was no folly on your part; it is I who have been wickedly, criminally foolish—for I did not leave word where I was following you; and no help can come to us. I tell you this, Mina, because I know you; I know that brave heart and soul of yours, and that you would turn with scorn from any affectation of encouragement, of delusive hope."

"Yes," she said, with a touch of loving pride in her voice. "I would not have you tell me anything but the truth. It would make it harder. And, indeed, it would not be hard to die here so near you, almost close by your side, if I could die alone, for life is not so precious to me."

A dry sob burst from Clive, and he writhed in his bonds.

"There might yet be a chance for us, Mina," he said. "If I could make myself heard—the Thames police might be passing—"

"No, dearest," she said, and she spoke the sweet word unhesitatingly; for with death so near there was no longer any need to conceal their love; and heart to heart could speak freely. "The police boat has passed up the river; I heard the two men with Koshki say so; and if you called out loud enough to be heard the men might come back. I think they have left us because they thought we were dead or in too deep a swoon to call for help. Oh, it is bitter to lie here, and to know you are losing your life for my sake! And such a life! So great, so good, of such value to the whole country, people."

Clive laughed, almost mockingly, almost deliriously. "Put that thought away from you, Mina," he said; "don't harbor it for a moment. My life! It is I who have fooled it away, I who have juggled with my happiness, and yours, yours! Lying here, like a helpless idiot, I see what a fool, what an imbecile I've been. But no more of that; self-reproach is useless. I can only ask you to forgive me, Mina, to tell you that I love you, have never ceased to love you since love sprang up in my bosom for you. I had all unwittingly compromised Lady Edith, thinking you did not care for me. I was in honor bound to ask her to be my wife; and then when the truth of her birth broke upon me, the chains which I would have sundered were wound more closely round me."

"I know, I know, Clive!" she said. "Do not let us think of her, of anything but our love. Are you in pain, dearest? I fear, I fear they have treated you cruelly!"

He heard the sobs she tried to stifle, and he answered earnestly:

"I am in no pain whatever. If they got at me I gave them as good as they gave. Why didn't I kill them when I had the chance? Fool again!"

"No; you would not do that, Clive," she said. "You could not." There was a pause; then she said, "Will it—will it be long?"

He answered her in the spirit worthy of her. "Not long, darling. It is a spring tide, and rises quickly."

"Yes, I can feel it rising," she said very quietly. "We shall float out to the river, I suppose. Perhaps we shall be near each other, quite close."

"Oh, Mina, Mina!" broke from his parched lips.

"Ah, don't!" she breathed. "Don't give way, Clive. I can bear anything but that. Let us face it together as you would face it if you were alone, and were not grieving about me."

"There is no woman in the world like you, Mina," he said. "So brave, so noble, and yet so loving. Yes; you set me an example; and I'll try to follow it, dear. If I could only kiss you, if I could only touch your hand!"

She sighed deeply. "That would make death sweet, dearest," she said. "Hush! some one is coming!"

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Clive listened; but the heavy throbbing of his heart for a time prevented his hearing the sound; then he said: "Mina—be calm! I can hear it. It is a woman's step. Mina, we are saved!" He heard her gasp, then a sigh of disappointment, despair, followed.

"It is the woman—the Hindoo woman! Lady Edith's servant—she came to me—oh, I wish I had told you!—she threatened me, and you. It is she who has planned this with Koshki, and helped him. She is coming to finish the work."

Clive ground his teeth. "Keep quite still; let her think you are dead, still in a faint," he whispered.

He himself closed his eyes by an almost superhuman effort, and kept his limbs motionless. It was Sara. She came slowly, walking something like a cat or a leopard over the rotting timber and the slimy stones.

She lifted the lantern, which, in their haste, the scoundrels had left behind them, and approaching Mina, bent and examined her. Clive watched her with a turmoil of emotions which my poor pen cannot set down. He saw her take an Indian knife from under the folds of her long cloak, and raise it; and an actual physical sickness assailed him.

The knife was poised for a moment or two; then, as if satisfied that her victim was dead, and, probably reflecting that the stab would not be only unnecessary but risky, she replaced the knife in her girdle, and went over to Clive. His pulse was so faint, his appearance so like that of death, that it was little wonder she was deceived. "To Clive's unspeakable relief—not on his own account, but on Mina's—for he knew that she now was watching, and that she would not have been able to see the knife uplifted over him without crying out—Sara did not take out the knife. She seated herself on a balk beside him, and, folding her arms, looked down at him with glittering eyes in which shone the vindictive malice, the cruel gloating triumph which one might picture in the eyes of a fiend from the nethermost pit.

"Lie there, my pretty fool-pig," she crooned. "Sara has come to see you, to see that you sleep soundly, to sing you a little lullaby, the little song we Hindoo women sing to the budmash—the thief, the traitor, when the man with the big sword is waiting for him. Yes; you are a thief; you stole my mistress's heart, the heart of my sun-queen, my lily-flower; and you betrayed her for that trash there. Poor little fool! Sara warned her; but she would not hearken, would not take heed. And so she lies there like dead carrion on the banks of the sacred Ganges. And in a little time the river will wash her away with all the other dirt. And you, too will go with her, my pretty sahib.—I wish you weren't dead!"

She kicked him with her foot, and laughed with an evil regret.

"I'd like you to hear, to see, how Sara has avenged the child of her bosom. The pigs have done their work too well; they should have kept just enough life in you to give Sara the joy of seeing you die! Never mind, fool-man; she can watch you—watch you go drifting away down the dark river. And she will not have to wait long," she added, as she drew her robe away from the rising tide, and shifted higher up the piece of wood.

Clive kept his teeth clenched, drove back the cry that threatened to burst from him; for he knew that Mina heard every word the woman uttered in her mad and savage hate, and the knowledge added to his anguish. If he could be free for only one moment—so save Mina first, and then to deal out the justice of an outraged heaven to this pitiless fiend in human form.

Sara was silent for a time—it seemed years to the two victims—the water rose higher, rapidly now. Presently Sara, whose eyes had been wandering from the dark river to the two bound figures, began to laugh, mockingly, triumphantly.

"It comes, it comes!" she crooned. "It comes to do Sara's bidding, to complete her vengeance. Welcome, good river! Sara will help you!"

She picked her way to Mina, and placing her skinny hand on the girl's shoulder, pushed her into the tide She would have heard the deep sob that broke from Mina's lips, but as her victim floated Sara uttered a shrill laugh. Then she went back to Clive. He would have spoken then, would have essayed prayers, entreaties—for Mina's life, but the counterfeit of a swoon had passed into reality, and he was unconscious.

* * * *

Five minutes—less—after Clive had dashed off, Tibby realized the mistake he had made, the awful mistake, in not giving her the address of the place to which he had gone. With a cry she pushed out of the room, and down the stairs. But Clive had started, and the boys who still hung about could give her no information, and only jeered at her distress. She ran out into the street in search of a policeman; then, not finding one, and scarcely knowing what she was doing, she ran back to the house. She had scarcely reached the room when she heard some one coming up the stairs two at a time, the door was flung open, and Quilton entered.

Though he had come so hurriedly, he was outwardly quite calm, and he spoke even more slowly and impassively than usual.

"Am I in time, Tibby? Ah, apparently not!" as Tibby flung herself upon him crying.

"She's gone! Mina is lost—carried away! And he has followed her. And I don't know where they are. I'm worse than a wretched idiot—I let 'im go without askin' 'im! Oh, they'll be murdered!"

He took her by the shoulders, and shook her none too gently; it was the best thing he could have done; for soothing words and phrases would have been lost on Tibby in her frantic condition.

(To be continued.)

None are so blind as those who are looking for trouble.

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DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

Looked Upon by London's Poor as a Genuine Friend.

She has passed into the English language: "as slender as the Duchess of Marlborough's neck" serves for a degree of comparison in one order of creation no less than "as bulky as 'G.K.C.'" serves in another, so says a writer on the London Sketch. But it is not, with her, a case of neck or nothing; her Grace has a rare faculty for forgetting her own graces. For months her whole attention has been given to the figures, not of fashion-books or Tango, but of sweated labor.

She has come to grips with a subject that is too painful for most

The Duchess of Marlborough.

people to think about even at a safe distance. Her statement of the facts is concise, convincing, terrible. Her friends would far rather she thought and talked of the things of her own world. "Let them fight it out themselves; we can never understand them," is the sort of advice she is always getting. "But you don't let them fight it out themselves," she answers; "every time you go shopping injudiciously your money is given to the bad cause of the employers. Every time you are careless and buy the products of sweating, you subsidize the evil system."

She rattles out her statistics as easily, and charmingly, as another duchess rattles out Epsom prices. Though with less American accent than an average Englishwoman acquires in a fortnight in California, she has, nevertheless, an American's sense of headlines. She puts her case with extraordinary brevity and effect. If you want to know the facts about the east end do not go to the east end, but go to Sunderland House, Mayfair, when the duchess is telling, in her young, steadfast, and convincing voice, the things she has learned during years of constant study. "There are thousands of women and girls who are suffering actual hunger, want, and destitution though they are working every available hour all the year round"—that is the gravamen of her charge against the existing order.

The Duchess of Marlborough's philanthropy has not been spasmodic. During several years she has spent more time at East Ham than at Blenheim, though in no sense has she left the world in which she finds she and her campaign carry most weight. She does not relinquish her houses, nor her parties, nor her pearls. Her fascination does not wane nor her youth turn to greyness because she has things to do and things to say, and a set of very cruel and depressing observations always on her mind and in her heart. By station, by habit, by the very finish of her features and the elegance of her build, she belongs to a world of trivialities and luxury; her manner, minus a certain seriousness that will not be wholly hidden even by the mask and domino of fashion, is the manner of Vanderbilt-cum-Marlborough, of Fifth-Avenue-cum-Blenheim, of a perfect worldliness of the most attractive sort. But it is made more charming than the most complete worldliness can ever be by the softening influence of her large sympathies.

The duchess remains, in a fuller sense than Curzon Street is apt to think, an American. While she is absorbed by life in England, and is there for good, she holds to her faith in the States and her natural passion for her country. She believes in the women of America, in the college-bred girl. She is critical of the Englishman's rooted objection to the higher female education. He must, she thinks, have a secret fear that the wife he finds so hard to understand even when she is unlearned, simple woman, will be absolutely incomprehensible when she is highly educated. All questions are to her the Women's Question. Her study has been the woman worker; the hostels she opened not long ago were hostels (the first of their kind) for the sex that Lord Rowton left out in the cold. But if her guest in Yorkshire not long ago was Mrs. Pankhurst, it does not follow that the duchess has given her support to militancy. On many points these two were in agreement; on many others they were in opposition. In America her Grace could, like her mother, be an out-and-out suffragette, because in America out-and-out suffragism wins the vote without recourse to extreme measures. All the duchess's chief problems have been encountered in reconciling of English and American habits of mind. And East Ham believes she is solving many of them with something very like genius.

✣

A MEMORY OF JENNY LIND.

One Who Met Her Tells About the Great Singer.

In 1834, writes a friend of the Companion, my father moved from New Hampshire to a little Canadian settlement on the stage road halfway between Waterloo and Montreal. There he set up an inn for the convenience of the traveling public, who wished to break the tiresome journey by stage. There had been a distillery on the place, but, true to his principles, father promptly destroyed it, and had his sign painted "The Temperance Inn," so that no one might mistake the character of the place.

Our nearest neighbors were French people, who had no children; but there were six of us, so we did not get lonesome. The daily arrival of the stage never ceased to be exciting. Then there were other travelers in chaise and on horseback, and once a year a caravan of animals passed through. Think of six children having a whole menagerie to themselves. We enjoyed the elephants especially. There was a lake a little way from our house where the men took them to bathe. It was great sport to watch the big animals squirt water over one another with their trunks.

Our house would look very bare in these days of palatial hotels. There were no carpets on the floors, but Irish Norah, the maid, kept them immaculately clean by daily scrubbings. On extra occasions our mother would sand over the floor of the public reception room in intricate patterns, and then woe betide the youngster who ventured in to disturb the work of art.

One day there was the stir of preparation that always preceded the arrival of a special guest, whose coming had been previously announced. We asked no questions, for in those days children did not inquire into the doings of their elders, but we stationed ourselves where we could command a good view of the passengers as they left the stage. Imagine our disappointment when only two or three men and a plainly dressed woman got out of the stage. The woman wore a veil, so we could not see her face; but her clothing looked rather shabby, so we ran into the kitchen to tell Norah that no one of any account had come. Norah was not in sight, but presently she bustled in, very much excited.

"If you childer want to see the greatest singer in the world," she said, "jist pape in the dining room at the end of the table be your fayther."

We "paped," and there sat our plainly dressed traveler. She had a sweet face, but we could not understand why "the greatest singer in the world" should wear an old black dress with patches at the elbow (I saw them myself). As we pushed and scuffled in our eagerness to see her, the door swung wide open to our great confusion. My father shook his head at us, but the lady laughed. As we beat a hasty retreat, I saw that she was speaking to him.

We felt we were great offenders, and when father came out into the kitchen a few minutes later, we expected a reprimand. But he only said, "You children may go into the parlor for awhile. Miss Lind wants to see you."

It was a very bashful company that filed into the room. The great singer sat in a low rocking-chair by the fireplace, and as we entered, beckoned us to come to her. I was the smallest of the group, so she lifted me up to her lap, and then she began to sing to us. I wish that I could remember what she sang, but we knew nothing about songs or music, and could only feel the beauty of the tender voice and the charm of the woman herself. I am sure Jenny Lind never sang to a more appreciative audience, or left a sweeter memory behind her.

✣

Maid—"If you please, m'm, a man has called with a bill." Mistress—"Tell him we have some already!"

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For a sample cake, send 2c stamp to the Andrew Jergens Co. Ltd. 6 Sherbrooke Street, Perth, Ontario.

Household

Winter Marmalades.

Carrot Marmalade. — One dozen raw carrots, grated; one cupful sugar to each cupful of grated carrot, juice of three lemons, strained; one teaspoonful each of powdered cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Mix carrots and sugar and let stand over night. Add the lemon juice and spices in the morning and cook slowly for one hour. By omitting spices you have a good imitation of orange marmalade.

Carrot Preserves. — Wash well and scrape the roots of carrots, and remove all black spots or bruised, decayed pieces. If you want it to be first-class, cut only the red part outside into pieces, throwing away the middle, light colored and hard portion. Put the cut up red pieces into the preserving pan with water to cover, and boil till it is soft enough to rub through a hair sieve. To four pounds of this pulp allow four pounds of loaf sugar, a quarter of a pound of bitter almonds, blanched and cut up very fine, the rind grated, and the juice strained of four lemons. The almonds and lemons are not to be added till the carrot pulp and sugar have boiled up thoroughly and simmered for fifteen or twenty minutes; then remove from the fire, and when cold stir in the fruit. Allow the sugar and pulp to boil continuously or the jam will burn. Just before putting the jam into jars add to the above quantity six tablespoonfuls of brandy to make the jam keep. Stir thoroughly. Cover the jars carefully and tie over well to exclude air.

Grapefruit Marmalade. — Six grapefruit, sugar and water. Wash fruit, remove skin and cut it into short thin strips or run it through the chopper. Cut the fruit into small pieces, discarding seeds. Weigh the skin and pulp and to each pound add two pints of water. Let stand over night, and boil the fruit in the same water until the skin is tender. Remove from the stove, measure carefully and to each pint of fruit and juice add one and one-fourth pounds of sugar. Return to the stove and boil until the fruit is transparent and the juice is a rich syrup.

Amber Marmalade. — No. 1. — Wash, wipe and cut into quarters one orange, one lemon and one grapefruit. Slice each quarter through peel and pulp, rejecting seeds. Add seven pints of cold water, let stand overnight, and in the morning cook until the peel is tender, which will take several hours. Set aside overnight. Add ten cups (five pounds) of sugar and cook, stirring once in a while, until the syrup thickens slightly on a cold plate.

Pineapple-Orange Marmalade. — Three well-ripened pineapples, and six oranges. Remove the cores from the pineapple, and the white membrane of the oranges. Put through chopper, and for every cup of pulp take one of sugar. Cook very slowly until like jam. Pour in glasses.

Amber Marmalade — No. 2. — Slice one orange, one lemon and one grapefruit thin with a sharp knife, removing seeds and core. Measure and let stand over night with the same quantity of water as fruit. In the morning put on the fire and let boil for two minutes. Remove and let stand another twenty-four hours. Then measure again and to each pint of juice add one pint of sugar. Boil until it jellies, stirring only as necessary. Put into jelly glasses and seal when cold.

Candied Grapefruit Peel. — Be sure fruit is perfect and fresh. Wash, remove skin in quarters and cut it into strips about an inch wide. Weigh the peel. Measure out an equal weight of sugar. Let the peel stand over night in fresh cold water. Put it on to boil in this water in the morning using a flat, shallow pan so as not to crowd the peel and let simmer until the strips can be pierced easily with a straw. Take from fire and let stand until next morning. Drain off the water, adding more if there is not enough to cover the peel. Cook the liquid to a syrup with the sugar. The sugar should weigh twice as much as the water. When a rather thick, but not too thick, syrup has formed, add the peel, and let the mass simmer slowly until the syrup is nearly absorbed and the peel looks clear. Let the peel cool, remove it and roll in granulated sugar. Lay it on waxed paper to dry. It can be kept in a wide-mouthed jar. If it gets too hard, cook again in a little syrup and repeat the process of rolling in sugar. The syrup makes an excellent flavoring and sweetener.

Ever Tried These Sandwiches?

Any bit of left-over veal, steak, chicken or lamb may be utilized for sandwiches, especially if every scrap of gravy left in the cooking is saved and the meat put into it. This keeps the meat from drying up. Just before using mince the meat, and there will be a most palatable filling. Sometimes a pinch of sage added to the minced meat will change the flavor delightfully. Minced mint added to the lamb is a happy combination, too.

A few drops of lemon juice added to the minced hard-boiled egg gives a piquancy to the egg sandwiches.

Dates and nuts run through the meat chopper and moistened with cream make a filling that is hearty and tasty. A dash of salt improves the mixture.

The chopped dates and nut mixture is quite changed in flavor if it is moistened with lemon or orange juice.

A mixture of cottage cheese and cocoanut is as good as it is unusual. Moisten it with rich cream and add a pinch of salt.

Hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine or pressed through a ricer, and flavored with minced smoked herring, make a tasty sandwich filling, either with or without a salad dressing.

Cold stewed mushrooms, split, are delicious with entire wheat bread if baked beans are seasoned with horseradish or catsup, minced parsley, mustard and onion juice they will be an excellent filling for bread sandwiches.

A tangy cheese, grated and mixed to a paste with chili sauce or tomato catsup, will be found excellent for sandwich filling.

Another good cheese filling is the grated cheese mixed with chopped celery or watercress, olives and a little melted butter.

Minced crisped ham or bacon and minced chicken, with a little lettuce leaf or shredded lettuce, will be found good with whole wheat or white bread.

Chopped anchovies or sardines, mixed with hard-boiled eggs and made the consistency of paste by using mayonnaise or cream, are good with any kind of bread.

Shredded or minced sweet green peppers, cream cheese and mayonnaise are delicious with nut bread.

A toasted sandwich, having for a filling scraped raw beef, will often tempt the appetite when other fillings fail.

Twice as much chopped chicken as minced ham, seasoned with curry powder, makes an unusual sandwich filling. If these sandwiches are served with a sprinkling of Parmesan cheese, or with balls of the cheese mixed with butter, they will find favor.

Any kind of baked, cold cooked fish, mixed with a sweet or sour minced pickle and mayonnaise or boiled dressing, will make a good sandwich filling.

Minced celery and olives, mixed to a good consistency with mixed pickle and catsup, will make a tasty filling, with or without the addition of minced nuts.

Household Hints.

Grape jam with whipped cream on it is a novel and pretty dessert.

Very sour fruits can be partly sweetened by a pinch of salt while cooking.

The living-room table should never be crowded with books. A few are enough.

When woolen blankets are past their best, cover with silkoline and tack like a quilt.

Individual tarts are always attractive and make an agreeable change for the luncheon table.

The woman who means to economize on labor in her home will have as little bright metal as possible.

If a rug curls, moisten it and wrap it around a broom stick in the opposite way from its desires, then tie and let it dry.

Meat patties for luncheon dishes are economical because they can be made of almost every sort of cold meat.

Anybody who has a hunter in the family can make a very nice little rug of rabbit skins sewn together on a piece of carpet.

Keep in the cellar a few onions which you allow to send up shoots. They are delicious in winter salads or to rub the salad bowl with.

Bread sauce should never be served stiff and sticky, but smooth and free from lumps. The sauce should not boil after adding the bread.

If lime in the water forms a coating inside the teakettle it may be removed with vinegar or sulphuric acid. Be careful to wash the kettle afterward.

Corean Justice.

The Corean judge dispenses justice in the open, and by etiquette only the judge can sit; everyone else must stand, excepting the prisoner and his friends, who are forced to remain in a humble kneeling position with bowed heads. Until quite recently these trials were always very one-sided and shockingly unjust. When a man was brought to a judge, it was taken for granted he was guilty, and if he did not confess he was tortured and made to do so. Witnesses, too, were openly bribed. In fact, giving evidence for or against an accused person meant a living to a portion of the community, and these witnesses naturally favored those who paid best. Punishments varied. If the prisons were too full, and the condemned could not pay a fine, they were often given a chance to escape, or disappeared by some means. Though these are things of the past, Corean judges, like those of China, possess a poor idea of the sense of justice.—Wide World Magazine.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, FEBRUARY 8.

Lesson VI. Darkness and Light—Luke 11. 14-26, 33-36. Golden Text, Luke 11. 35.

Verses 14-16 are introductory, explaining the occasion for the discourse which follows. A miracle wrought by Jesus is by some attributed to the prince of evil spirits.

Verse 14. Demon that was dumb—So called because it made the man dumb.

15. Some of them said—Matthew says it was the Pharisees who made this remark (Matt. 9. 34).

Beelzebub—This word occurs only about a half dozen times in the New Testament and nowhere in the Old Testament. The form of the word here used is taken from the Vulgate, or early Latin translation of the Bible. The Greek manuscripts have instead the word "Beelzebul," which may mean either "lord of the mansion" or "lord of the pit." It is uncertain whether the Jews identified Beelzebub with Satan or believed him to be a subordinate evil power.

16. Sought of him a sign from heaven—A renewal of the third temptation (Luke 4. 9-12), in that Jesus is requested to perform a miracle, for the mere purpose of showing his power to unbelievers.

17, 18. Jesus shows the people the unreasonableness of believing that through the assistance of an evil power he could cast out evil. If the power of Satan were used to cast out one of his own subjects, then his kingdom would be divided and would surely fall.

A house divided against a house—Better, "house after house falleth." Here Luke apparently meant to enlarge upon the desolation brought about by a divided kingdom, and did not refer, as did Matthew and Mark, to a divided house (see Matt. 12. 25; Mark 3. 25).

19, 20. Your sons—Jewish exorcists, who used charms and incantations to drive away the spirits of disease and other spirits of evil.

By the finger of God—Matthew (12. 28) says "the spirit of God."

21, 22. This parable contains a suggestion of Isaiah 49. 24-26. The strong man would then refer to Satan guarding the entrance of his own court or mansion, and the stronger would refer to Jesus, who would overcome him and take from him his armor in which he trusted.

23. He that is not with me is against me—The contest between Christ and Satan is such that no one can remain neutral. Indifference here is equivalent to opposition.

24-26. In reproving the Pharisees for their baseless criticism of him and for their desire for a miracle to test his power, Jesus depicts their spiritual condition by using the parable of expelled demons, a subject foreign to our thought today, but moving in the region of popular opinion of his day. The point of the parable for us is the fact of common experience which it emphasizes, that he who has once experienced the goodness and mercy of God in the forgiveness of sin and thereafter permits the old habits to again take possession of his life is sure to sink steadily to lower and lower levels. The language throughout is figurative and the details of the parable must not be forced in their application.

Waterless places—Deserts, cemeteries, and places uninhabited by men were thought to be the haunts of demons.

Seeking rest and finding none—The demon is seeking for a place of abode.

My house—No one else has taken possession of it, so he still calls it "my house."

He findeth it swept and garnished, but empty. Evil can be permanently overcome only by positive good, a bad habit by a good one, wrongdoing by right conduct, selfishness by service.

33-36. In these verses Jesus carries the argument of his discourse one step farther. Not only must individual allegiance to the kingdom of heaven result in positive goodness, but that goodness must be helpful to others. It cannot remain as a secreted personal possession. The two illustrations used by Jesus make this point perfectly clear.

The lighted lamp is not intended to be hidden in the cellar, or crypt, under the house, nor yet to be covered over with a bushel, the household basket, used for measuring grain and vegetables. It is rather intended to give light and thus to serve all who enter the house. In like manner the eye serves not itself alone, but the entire body, and upon its health will depend clearness of vision and safety.

Single, in this parable, means "sound" or "normal," as evil means "disease."

Whether the light . . . be not darkness—Examine thyself and see if the eye of thy soul is so diseased that it cannot receive the light.

Never before in England have so many women offered themselves as candidates for town and metropolitan borough councils.

ENGLISH GIRL TEACHES AMERICAN GIRLS TO ROW.

The Washington University Women's Coach.

Miss Lucy Pocock, holder of the woman's single scull championship of England, is now teaching the women students of the University of Washington at Seattle how to row the Eton stroke, and is making great progress. Miss Pocock is 24 years old, and was born at Teddington on the Thames, where she was taught to row by her brothers, Dick and George, both champion single scullers.

MAN'S YEARS OF GROWTH.

Organs and Bones Grow Until He Is Forty Years Old.

It is claimed by scientists who have made a study of the subject that a man's organs and the bones that are not subjected to pressure grow continuously until he is forty years old; that is to say that the heart should grow stronger, the capacity of the lungs increase and the brain should develop steadily until the end of the fourth decade of life.

A man ceases to grow tall, however, at the beginning of the third decade, because after that time pressure exerted by the weight of the body while in the erect position compresses the vertebrae of small bones in the spine, the disks of cartilage between them, the pelvis and the thigh-bones, and this pressure overcomes the natural elasticity of the disks and the growth of the bones.

A British scientist contends that were a man a quadruped, and therefore freed from the downward pressure produced by his weight upon the spinal column, he would continue to grow in height for ten years longer than he does at present, since it has been found that bones not subjected to compression increase up to the fourth decade.

A SECOND GIBRALTAR.

Heligoland Has Been Strongly Fortified in Recent Years.

Wonderful changes have been made by Germany in Heligoland during the past few years. From being merely a fishing village the place has been transformed into a veritable Gibraltar, with a home for all small warcraft, including dirigibles and waterplanes.

The German Gibraltar protects the mouths of four rivers, including the Elbe and the Weser. A protecting sea wall has been built half round the island, and from the high Oberland, the biggest and best Krupp guns, on disappearing platforms, command all approaches from the sea.

A tunnel pierces the island from west to north, through which ammunition and other material may be safely taken. Huge searchlights discover every distant vessel at night, and there is a wireless station.

To the south of the lower part of the island a new island has arisen from the waters. It is half as big as Helogoland itself and has been built of material brought from Germany. This new island provides shelter for torpedo boats, destroyers, submarines and cruisers. There are also magazines and sheds for airships of all sorts.

Two years ago the garrison was 100 strong, now its men number 1,500.

FAITHFUL PUSSY.

Almost Every Literary Man Has His Familiar Cat.

Apart from rare exceptions, due to natural antipathy, the predilection of writers for cats is general. Every real literary man has his familiar cat rolled in a ball, pursuing his flying pen with wary eye or following it with light and discreet side pats.

The cat is not a traitor. In some cases she is even more faithful than the dog. Affection for her friends is instinctive, and so also are her neatness, her coquetry and her her modesty. In all weathers and in all company she cleans her fur and her face. A trained cat prefers to make her toilet before a mirror. Man's love for his cat is free from snobbery. The Persian cat, the cat of China, or the tailless Manx, may be the object of our admiration or our astonishment; the common cat of our own household is the object of our love.

Camoens was too poor to buy a candle; he had no light but the luminous eyes of his cat on the night when he wrote his chant of the Lusiad. Idleness and agility dwell together under the velvet pelt of the cat; and her savage atavism is linked with gracious and grateful civility. Her ways are strange and contradictory. She creeps through the night like a shadow, springs from the darkness as if electrified, and lies in the torrid heat like a worshipper of the sun.

CONTROL OF THE WEATHER.

Sir Oliver Lodge Suggests New Use for Electricity.

Sir Oliver Lodge, the distinguished physicist and principal of Birmingham (England), University, in an address before the Institute of Electrical Engineers recently, suggested the possibility of obtaining some measure of control over the weather.

If clearing weather, he said, was due to electricity, it might be imagined that man could acquire some control over the electrification of the atmosphere.

If it was desired to produce rain, why not send up a kite to reach the clouds? He believed that if enough electricity were discharged into the clouds the drops would behave there as they did in the laboratory; they would coalesce, and, once that had happened, the process might be repeated and cause a shower.

When rain was wanted, the lecturer said, negative electricity should be sent up, and if fine weather was wanted, positive electricity.

EXPENSIVE TO RUN LONDON.

Immense Sums Are Required For Various Purposes.

It costs $130,000,000 a year to run London, England. This cost is revealed in a return which the London County Council has issued. The County Council spends $55,000,000 a year, but as it gets grants from the Government for various purposes, such as education, it only asks the ratepayers for $35,000,000. There are other authorities which have power to ask for money, and so chaotic is the system of local government that it is not even possible to say to a million or so the exact amount which the people have to pay. All that can be said is that it is somewhere in the neighborhood of $130,000,000.

Since the London County Council was created 23 years ago it has on capital raised no less than $2,256,000,000. Of this as much as $120,000,000 has been spent on street improvements. Education has taken $90,000,000, and $60,000,000 has been spent on main drainage. London is an expensive place to manage, and despite the economies practised during recent yars it is getting very obvious that local government will cost the people much more in future. Still, there is a population of 4½ millions to bear the burden.

WOMAN TO EXPLORE DESERT.

Will Traverse Region No European Has Ever Entered.

Countess Molitor, of Russia, has drawn her plans for the crossing of Arabia from west to east, including the exploration of the Ruba el Khali Desert, a region of 600,000 square miles which no European has ever entered, and which is probably the most mysterious and inaccessible region in the world. Whether it contains, as some believe, remains of buried cities, or whether the whole is nothing but arid sand, none can say, for it is very doubtful whether even a native has crossed more than the outskirts of the desert. Countess Molitor has already done considerable travelling alone in Southwest Africa.

"I intend," she said, "to travel alone, so far as Europeans are concerned, for I believe this to be the safest course. I shall dress and live as an Arab. My plans have been discussed with the Geographical Society, which admits the immense interest attached to the desert, but makes no secret of the dangerous character of the journey.

"From Daira I shall travel to Teims, the point from which several unsuccessful attempts have been made to get into the heart of the country. This part of the journey will involve a couple of weeks' travel over mountains. My next objective will be Tamreh, three weeks' journey to the southward over difficult mountain country.

"Tamreh is the last point in the desert marked on the map, and the 1,200 miles of desert between that place and Muscat is absolutely unknown. One of the greatest perils will be the absence of water, but I am arranging to travel in the spring, when my she-camels will have a plentiful supply of milk. Basing my rate of progress by camel at thirty miles a day, I should, with luck, emerge at Muscat in May."

UNIQUE BRIDGE.

One of the Most Interesting in the World in Indo-China.

What is claimed to be one of the most interesting railway structures in the world is the bridge over the Faux Namti gorge in Indo-China, where, owing to the peculiar difficulties in the way of building a bridge of any type, it was necessary to adopt a special design suited to the only method of erection that seemed possible.

The sides of the gorge, according to a writer in Popular Mechanics, are practically vertical and have no chance of the approach to the bridge from either side except through tunnels.

The track grade is 335 feet above the river, so that no system of falsework could be used in building the bridge, while cantilevers were out of the question owing to the lack of "elbow room."

The design finally adopted consisted of two steel trusses, each hinged at the cliff side, which were erected in a vertical position and then lowered so that the ends met, forming a structure of inverted V-shape.

The ends of the two trusses were firmly connected, steel towers were erected on the humps of the trusses and on this support the steel deck truss, carrying the track, was placed. At the beginning of the work it was necessary to let the workmen down by ropes from the tunnel mouth to prepare the foundations of the supporting trusses.

The track trusses were built in the tunnels and were then moved into position on rollers. From end to end this bridge measures 220 feet 4 inches, while the distance between the heels of the supporting trusses is 180½ feet.

ANOTHER SOUDAN SCHEME.

To Build Dam on White and Blue Nile South of Khartoum.

Work has been commenced on another great scheme to reclaim by irrigation vast tracts of desert in the Soudan. It is believed it can be made to add enormously to the cotton output of the British Empire.

The tract which is to be watered is known as the Gizra territory. It lies between the Blue and White Niles, below Khartoum, and consists of 1,500,000 acres. The force and flow of the two rivers is sufficient to water the entire district when properly harnessed. The proposal is to build two dams south of Khartoum, one over each of the rivers. Thus the tract between the streams will be irrigated, while at the same time the force of the water flowing into Egypt will be controlled. At present the Blue Nile comes down in a raging flow, and the White Nile, flowing in steadier fashion, combines with it to make a huge overflow. The building of the two dams will enable the flow to be properly regulated and will practically mean the final harnessing of the Nile.

After several years of experiments French inventors claim they have perfected an artificial wood with the strength of oak made of straw.

ADVERTISING NOTICES

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and under, 25c. each insertion; over three lines, 5c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:

GOING WEST		GOING EAST	
Mail & Ex.	6.02 a.m.	Passenger	10.12 a.m.
Passenger	6.45 p.m.	Mail & Ex.	3.31 p.m.

Local & General

Hockey to-night on the rink Campbellford vs our local team.

Keep Monday Feb. 23rd, clear for Enos Bacon the Yorkshire man in the Methodist Church.

The Ladies Aid of Carmel Church will meet at the home of Mrs S. Holden on Thursday Feb. 12th at 2 P. M. Vistors always made welcome.

St. Andrews Presbyterian Church Belleville, has adopted gowns for the Choir the Ladies wearing Geneva velvet hats and ties.

The Ladies Hockey Team put the first spear on their spurs last evening when they downed the Frankford team with a score of 3 to 1.

On Sunday Feb. 8. Rev. S. J. Shorey D. D. of Lindsay, who preached here forty years ago will conduct the annual Missionary Services in the Methodist Church.

The Annual Concert of the High School will be given on the 13th for which the students are making preparations to provide a pleasant evening for those who favor them with their presence, and it is hoped the usual full house, will be in evidence.

Geo. Kingston who returned a few months ago from the North-West and had intended to return there in the Spring has purchased the Flour Mill of Mr. Reid's and will rent his farm out West, it is likely he will also build a residence on the corner of the mill proprety.

The Women's Institute of Chatterton will hold an entertainment on Feb. 13th in the Baptist Church of that place for which a good general programme is being prepared, among the special attractions is a debate "Resolved that an untidy good-natured wife is preferable to a tidy ill-natured one.

At a Meeting of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church Tuesday evening a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. T. F. Hall of Swansea who preached here three weeks ago, it is to be hoped that the Rev. gentleman will see his way clear to accept the call, as he is a pulpit orator of no mean talent, and the congregation will be fortunate in obtaining him.

A rare curiosity in the form of a fossilized horn and portion of the head of an animal was recently donated to the local branch of the Department of Agriculture by Mr. S. Wright, who has since died. Mr. Wright found this fossil some thirty years ago on Lot 14, Con. 2, township of Limerick. It is on view in the window of the office of the Department, and serves to remind us all that "to live is to change."

PARCEL POST FEBRUARY 10

The long looked for Canada Parcels Post System will come into force on Feb. 10th. The territory around every post office within a twenty mile radius will constitute a local zone, within which local rates will prevail. Eleven pounds is the weight limit under the new system. The local zone rates will be 1 pound 5c. 2 pounds 6c. 3 pounds 7c. From 4 pounds to 11 pounds the rate will be 2 cents a pound.

One of the questions that has caused the officials considerable thought is the remuneration to be given the carriers, who on account of the kind of goods and amount will have to provide a covered conveyance of some kind, it is likely an increase per mile on their routes will be arranged.

We believe it to be the duty, as well as the interest, of every citizen to lend his influence in furthering the development of the community in which he lives. He should be loyal to its institutions; he should seek to promote its interest in every legitimate way; he should regard his citizenship as a sacred trust, pregnant with possibilities and laden with responsibilities. That trust should find expression in a loyal devotion to interests in which there is mutual concern. Every citizen should realize the inter-dependent character of the foundation upon which a community exists. He can best display that knowledge by being fair to local institutions, and by supporting local enterprises. Once this idea is grasped, there will be a more ready disposition to recognize in the catalogue house an enemy to the best interests of a community and the real benefactor of none. x

Obituary

A very sudden death took place on Friday when Mrs. Fred Fanning of Wellmans passed away. She had some slight heart trouble for the past few years but generally had enjoyed fairly good health.

A few days previous to her death she had a slight operation performed for some foot trouble and it is supposed the shock aggravated her heart trouble.

She was in her 59th year and was a daughter of the late Josp. Hogle and leaves beside her husband two sons Harry at Wellmans and B. A. of Wellington to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate wife mother and sister who have the heartfelt sympathy of the community in their loss.

One of the older residents of the village passed to his rest on Friday after a lengthy illness in the person of Sylvenus Wright in his 63rd year, leaving a wife and one daughter to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and father. The deceased formerly lived in the northern part of the County coming to Stirling about 20 years ago, and worked at his trade of Blacksmith in the stand now occupied by Mr. Burkitt, for about 10 years when he retired from active work.

Profiting by Experience.

Little Johnnie had been naughty all day. At last, to cap the climax, he slapped his small sister.

When father came home from the office the mother told him of his son's misdeeds.

"The next time you tease your sister you go to bed without your dinner," the father said sternly.

The kiddie sat in silence for a few moments. Then all of a sudden he turned to his father.

"The next time I want to hit sister I'll wait until after dinner," he remarked.—New York Times.

Why He Was Sorry.

Buggins—Have you heard that Bullion, the millionaire, is dead.

Briggs—Yes. I'm awfully sorry.

Buggins—Why, he's no relative of yours, is he?

Briggs—No; that's why I'm sorry—Pittsburgh Press.

Between Two Fires.

"Your legal department must be very expensive."

"Yes," sighed the eminent trust magnate, "it is."

"Still, I suppose you have to maintain it?"

"Well, I don't know. Sometimes I think it would be cheaper to obey the law."—Harper's Weekly.

An Emergency Call.

Breathless Urchin (to constable in the slums)—You're wanted dahn our court—and bring a hambiance.

Policeman—What do you want the ambulance for?

Urchin—Muvver's found the lidy wot pinched our doormat!—London Tit-Bits.

Obedient Patient.

"The doctor told Hobbs that he must take a long rest, so he bought himself a racing automobile."

"Did that bring him rest?"

"Oh, yes. He's in a nice quiet hospital for three months now."—Boston Transcript.

From Another Viewpoint.

"That political enemy seems likely to leave footprints in the sands of time."

"Perhaps," said Senator Sorghum; "but, on the other hand, he may be leaving thumb prints at police headquarters."—Washington Star.

Advance Information.

"The first time I ever saw him I knew we would not be friends."

"Why so?"

"Well, to tell the truth, he was shaking his fist at me."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

NEAT JOB PRINTING AT NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE

Village Council

February meeting of the Council opened at 8 P. M. Monday evening. Reeve in the chair all the Councillors present, minutes of last meeting read and on motion adopted.

The G. T. R. report for taxation purposes was handed in in which the Co. gave a total valuation for taxation of only $3,109.00. The Great North West Telegraph Co's sworn statement was also read, these were both handed to the assessors.

A communication from the Hydro Electric Commission was read instructing the Council to make preparations for the appointment of an Inspector of Electric systems and appliances which would be required shortly.

A letter from the Woman's Committee asking the Council to assist them in obtaining the municipal franchise for married women holding property, no action was taken on this.

The Trent Valley Water Conservation Association asked for information as to water power here and requested the Council to act with the Association in their endeavors to influence the Government to conserve and assist in developing the power of the Trent River more fully than they have here-to-fore done, on motion a resolution along the lines desired was passed and the clerk was instructed to forward it to the Association.

A statement from the tax collector was read showing that the taxes had all been collected but a small balance of $151.18 some of which were from last year, on motion the collectors time was extended for 15 days and he to be instructed to make an extra effort to close them up.

The following bills were read and on motion ordered paid,—

Cutting wood for Mrs. Smith	1.30
J. W. Haight lumber	.96
Registration Births Deaths	1.20
G. E. Reynolds	3.00
Telephone	5.00
C. Mott	1.38
Bert Conley	2.63
Seymour Power Co. for Decm. street lighting	80.60
Fire Hall	1.14
Town Hall	3.75
For Jany. streets	80.60
Fire Hall	1.14
Town Hall	3.75
Power for Qtr.&bal. during year	465.37

This account showed that the Company for the year received a revenue from the village of $1432.86, and that the village was using a shade over 7 H. P., Can. Gen. Elect. Co. 42.60, Federal Engineering Co. 13.50, Factory Products Co. 7.28, Federal Eng. Co. 110.16, Freight and Express 4.69.

After some discussion on Lockup conditions the Reeve and councillor Meiklejohn were appointed to look into the matter and get prices and information for the needed improvements, and Council adjourned.

CIRCULATE -:- -:- $ THAT GOOD OLD At Home. Don't Send It Away to the Mail Order Man.

Minto Jottings

The weather is moderating and we are all wise to the good sleighing we are having.

Mrs. Matilda Solmes and Mrs. Jane Sarles are visiting friends in Trenton.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Hagerman spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright spent the week end at Mr. Thos. Solmes.

We are sorry to report that Miss Sarah Ann Sine is on the sick list. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Sine spent Sunday and Monday with friends in Madoc

Owing to the inclement weather on Sunday evening the church service at Salem was not very well attended.

The Farmer's Club is still alive and booming. Nearly every week a car of some product is being handled, and at every meeting some farmer is initiated and learning the mysteries of the Club.

The Epworth League service on Friday evening next will be in the form of a "Query" Meeting. A ten minute discussion will be given on the following subjects by the men folks:

Why I am a Methodist.

The definition of a Christian.

How can I increase the attendance at League?

How can I make the League service more helpful and interesting?

This meeting will be of special interest and all should make a special effort to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Hagerman and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott spent Friday last the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hagerman.

Just So.

Crawford—To do a thing well, you know, you must do it yourself. Crabshaw—But you miss the fun of seeing the other fellow work.—Judge.

The man who gambles is a deluded fool, but the man who gambles when he continues to lose is a colossal fool.—Henry Sutphin.

Personal And Social.

Mrs. Edgar B. Morrow and Mrs. J. B. Thompson were the guests of their sister Mrs B. A. Thrasher near Belleville for a few days during the past week.

Miss Nettie Rupert who went the first of December with her father Mr. P. E Rupert to Michigan has been seriously ill suffering with an Abcess in the Bowels, since it has been removed she is doing as well as could be expected. The Doctors say if nothing else sets in she will be able to come home soon.

Miss Jane Wescott now of Napanee was the guest of relatives in the village and vicinity for some days last week.

Mr. B. A. Fanning now of Wellington was here last week to attend the funeral of his mother.

Messrs W. J. Haggerty and Mr W. Sine, President and 1st Vice President of the Stirling Agriculture Society, left on Tuesday for Toronto to attend the Annua Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs being held at that city, this week.

Miss Nina Reynolds left last Friday to visit friends in Peterboro.

Mr and Mrs G. Potts of Colborne were the guests of their daughter Mrs. W. Hawkins this week.

Mr. and Mrs Sam'l Eggleton spent a couple of days in Belleville last week.

Miss P. Danford, Miss M. Alcombrac of Madoc and Miss A. Dingman of Belleville, have been the guests of Miss May Ketcheson of Harold.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs Sylvenus Wright and daughter desire to thank their many friends for their kindness and assistance during their late trouble in the sickness and death of their late husband and father.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank our many friends for their kindness and help in our late trouble.

The family of the late Mrs F. A. Fanning.

MARRIED

Sloggett—Sharpe,—

At the Rawdon Parsonage on Wednesday evening Jan. 28th a quiet wedding was solemnized, in the presence of the immediate friends of the contracting parties, when Wm. J. Sloggett of Campbellford and Clara Sharpe, daughter of Jas. Sharpe of Wellmans were united in the Holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. J. A. Connell.

The bride was becomingly attired in a travelling gown of dark grey diagonal serge.

The happy couple left on the evening train and on their return will reside near Campbellford. The many friends unite in wishing them a happy and prosperous life.

Frederick—McCutcheon. On Wednesday Jan. 28th at 6 p. m. a quiet but pretty wedding took place at the home of the Bride's parents, Belleville, when I. May McCutcheon was married to Mr. J. H. Frederick, of Chatterton. Rev. A. R. Sanderson of Holloway St. Methodist Church assisted by A. E. McCutcheon the brother of the Bride, officiated.

The wedding march was played by Miss Nora Johnson a neice of the groom.

A valuable collection of presents evidenced the kind regards and well wishes of their many friends.

Mr and Mrs Frederick left on the 9.30 train for Ottawa.

COUNTY L. O. L. MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the Orange Lodge of Central Hastings held at Madoc Feb. 3rd the following Officers were elected and duly installed for the year 1914 by Worshipful Past County Master Bro. E. Tummon.

Bro. Simmeon Fox	Worshipful Co. Master
Bro. T. H. Matthews	Deputy Co. Master
Bro. Robt. MaGee	Jr. Deputy Co Master
Rev. Bro. Saunderson	Co. Chap.
" " Bic	Assistant Co. Chap.
Bro. W. S. Martin	Co. Treasurer
" Robt. Wood	Co. Secretary
" H. R. Burke	Fin. " "
" Archie Thompson	Co. D. of C.
" John Green	Co. Lecturer
" Kelly	Dpty. " "

The attendance this year was very large there being over 100 brethren present, from all sections of the County. There were two sessions, in the morning at 10 A. M. and in the afternoon at 1 P. M. During the recess dinner was served at Blue's Hotel.

Modern engineering in saving St. Paul's pays a tribute to the faith in which the impulse to that architectural masterpiece was conceived.

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HARDWARE

LUERY'S STORE NEWS

At the conclusion of our ten days sale we find we still have some lines of winter goods to clear at Bargain Prices, such as Underwear, Sweaters & Clothing.

GROCERY - - - SPECIALS

For Saturday we will give you One Doz Naval Oranges for 19c. See our window. Fresh Frozen Fish always on hand at 12 1-2 cts a lb. Extra large size, Elephant Brand Sunkist Oranges Reg. 40c. size Brand for 29c. per doz. Reg. 30c. size for 22c. per doz.

Bring Your Butter, Eggs and Dried Apples

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Men's Snag Proof Rubbers, Moccasins, Felt-boots, Leggins and Overshoes. Ladies Felt boots, Overshoes, Cloth top rubbers, Over gaiters, Mc Pherson's Lighting Hitch Hockey Shoes.

Come while we have your Size

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To Our Subscribers OUTSIDE the COUNTY

A large number of these subscriptions Fall Due Jany. 1st, 1914.

To all of these Subscribers we send greetingz, wishing them a very Merry Xmas and a Prosperous, Happy New Year, and Solicit a continuance of their Favors by a prompt Renewal, or arrangement for continuance. Otherwise, paper will be stopped on expiry.

Auction Sale

I will offer for sale on February the 10th. 16 cows, some of them Grade Holsteins, 3 Heifers rising 2 years and a quantity of Hay and Straw, at Lot 25, Concession 1, Seymour.

JAS. DUNKLEY

Subscribe for the News-Argus

Stirling News-Argus

Is published every Thursday at the office of publication, North street, Stirling,

J. W. Correll, Edtr.

Subscription Price, $1.00 per year

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All Subscriptions Outside the County will be cancelled on expiry, unless otherwise arrranged for.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

Thursday, FEB. 5, 1914

A BRIGHT SPOT IN THE EDITOR'S LIFE

To The Editor Of The News Argus

.....N. Y. Jan. 1914

Dear Sir:—

Enclosed please find $ 1.50 for renewal of my subscription.

I wish to congratulate you on the improvements in the paper, as to one away from home the personals and news of Stirling and vicinity is always interesting. Yours Truly

.....

The above received last month it is one of the few personal acknowledgements from outside subscribers, and is a bright spot that shows our efforts, (incomplete as they yet are) are appreciated by some, we have also had a large number of good wishes from local patrons all of which we appreciate, and thank those tendering them for.

If the above spirit was in general evidence, it would be but a very short time before we would be able to give Stirling a paper second to none of the local village papers; as it is, the News Argus is well up among the average, and considerable above many that get a far larger support. As an instance in a town of about five or six times the size of Stirling in a paper getting three or four times the support we get, the News Argus prints from three to four times as much local news each week, and this instance is not alone.

As an instance of the reverse side of the above subscriber, a young man with a good situation in Toronto, away from his home about 2 years, with his father, mother, brothers and sisters living in the village, and many relatives here and in the immediate vicinity, cancels his paper, not having even 75c. per year interest in his home town, and likely would wish to make people think he is a Torontorian (ashamed of his people and his native place.) This spirit we are sorry to say is getting very general in humanity to-day, all for narrow self, with little or no spirit of home feeling, or patriotism. As a sample in Stirling's case; of the many thousands of her sons and daughters in U. S., only about twenty have enough interest in it to wish to see their old home paper. And of the many more thousands in the West and other parts of Canada, only a very few have that interest. Pity it is, 'tis so!

While we have a very good support in the village and immediate vicinity, there are many citizens and merchants who place themselves in the position as acknowledging that they do not want to see a paper in their town especially is this so in the case of the local merchant who does not use its columns to some extent at least, as a subscription only, from a merchant is no support whatever, and such place themselves on record as not wanting a paper, and are also doing their little best to boycott and run it out of their town. We are pleased to say that there are enough here with the spirit of progress to make the paper a fair success but anyone can see by looking the paper over, how very many of the merchants are not represented in its columns.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

Dear Sir,—

I have no desire to appear in the public press, but after reading your article in last weeks issue on the death of Lord Strathcona, I think it would be leaving you in a fool's Paradise to allow it to pass without letting you know the sentiments of every intelligent reader of that article. As a subscriber and supporter of your paper would like to say, that it ill becomes a man of your limited ability to make a success in life, to traduce the life and memory of so great a benefactor to Canada and the Empire as the late Lord Strathcona' a man who contributed his millions to help build the Country and its Institutions, and as the English press states "Many a poor family there will miss his benefactions." Better to have carried out your intention of not saying anything in connection with his death, than to have said and lowered yourself in the estimation of every intelligent reader of your paper. If that is the kind of stuff you propose to furnish your readers with the sooner you realize the consequences the better, for you can rest assured that the intelligent reading public will not pay even 75cts a year for a paper that contains such rash vilifying of a man who was honored by his King and Country. If you cannot curb your rank Radicalism the quicker you plant it in more fertile soil than you will find here the better for yourself and the community, as you will find no sympathy for its propagation among a loyal people such as you will find here.

Hoping this will give you a little insight as to the feeling and sentiments of subscribers and supporters of your paper in regard to the article referred to, and that you will give this the same publicity.

Yours Respectfully
Fred T. Ward.

Pressure of work prevents from answering friend Ward fully on above, but we will draw his attention to one or two phazes of our very advanced modes of business and government.

First we would state a pretty well conceded fact that no man can make a very large amount of money in a life time and do it honestly, perhaps with exceptionally good fortune might be placed at a quarter of a million. Friend Ward says the subject of our sketch who died worth it is said eighty millions or more besides many more that he returned to the many public institutions. Even our governments recognize this fact, in that they take back a large amount of such estates, in succession duties, if it was honestly theirs, what right would the governments have to take it. The province of Quebec will benefit to the extent of eight or ten millions if it was rightly Strathconas, the government is stealing it. As for him being honored by King and Country, both have honored some pretty hard tickets even to wholesale liquor merchants and big brewers whose victims are numbered in big figures, we are sorry to admit and state that to-day the honor from King and governments (not Country) is a matter largely of the amount of money a man has grabbed and it is about an impossibility for an honest man to-day to get much of it. Shakespeare's remark of many years ago still holds good and is getting stronger every day "I should be wise, for Honesty is a bawd, and loses that it looks for." It is hard for an Englishman to shake off altogether the feeling engendered by the old saying "The King can do no wrong," but here in free Canada we are rapidly shaking off the old foolish traditions and taking up good Wide-Awake Issues. We may possibly later take up the matter again more fully, and friend Ward will find we are not so very radical as he would make us out, in the meantime we congratulate him on being the first with courage enough in his convictions to make use of the columns of the News-Argus for general or local issues even if it is to give our own knuckles a rap; and we hope many more will follow his example in making use of its columns for any and all legitimate issues either LOCAL or national.

Hoard's

Mrs John Jeffs and little Irene spent Tuesday with her sister Mrs William Patterson of Stirling.

Mr and Mrs Andrew Heagle and children spent Sunday with Mr and Mrs Charles Godden.

Mr Amos Parks has been visiting his daughter Mrs G. F. Spencer for the past two weeks.

Mrs James Jeffs of Campbellford and Mrs Frank Potts were guests at James Williams on Wednesday.

A sad event occurred here at 2 o'clock Monday morning when the death of Mrs George Brady came at the early age of thirty three years. A severe cold and weakness of the heart being the immediate causes. Much sympathy is extended to Mr Brady and little Willie.

Miss Alexandra Hoard who has been visiting relatives in Belleville returned home Monday evening.

Mr and Mrs Frank Bailey were guests at Mr Mark Anderson's on Wednesday last.

Mr and Mrs Henry Wescott and Mr and Mrs Rueben Hoard of Mt. Pleasant were entertained at Mr Frank Bailey's on Thursday.

Mrs Alfred Merles, Mr and Mrs William McKenzie and Miss Hazel were guests at Mrs Frank Spencers one day last week.

Messrs Charles Hoard and Wilbur Johnson attended the Hockey Match in Stirling on Monday evening last.

Mr and Mrs Hector Whitton, Mr and Mrs Frank Bailey spent Friday evening at the home of Mr and Mrs Sanford Hubbles.

Mr and Mrs Frank Williams were guests at Mr E. T. Williams of Stirling on Tuesday last.

Literally.

She—I'm sorry that you and I disagree on the subject of spooning.

He—Yes; I wish we could get together on that point.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

You Guess.

"My half brother is engaged to my wife's half sister."

"When will they be made one?"—Exchange.

loop-the-loop exhibition at Juvisy, France.

5. Chinese Government troops captured the city of Nanking, practically ending the rebellion.
8. G. S. Henry elected in E. York Ontario provincial bye-election.
9. Zeppelin airship L. No. 1. is wrecked over North Sea; 15 are drowned.
10. Harry K. Thaw was summarily deported by the Canadian officials.
12. Two islands of Tonga group swallowed by earthquake.
15. Annual convention of the C.MA. began in Halifax.
26. Five persons killed when C.P.R. express crashed into a carriage near Montreal.
Mother and eight children perished in fire in home at Quebec city.
28. Ten killed and 20 injured in race riot at Harriston, Miss.
30. The sittings of the Dominion Prison Reform Commission began in Kingston.

OCTOBER.

4. The Underwood-Simmons tariff act became law in the U. S.
6. Coast storm destroyed 500 houses at Nome, Alaska; loss $1,500,000.
7. Sentence of death on Chas. Gibson of Toronto commuted to life imprisonment.
9. Steamer Volturno, Uranium line, from Rotterdam, Holland, to New York, burned in mid-ocean; deaths 131; over 500 persons rescued by ships summoned by wireless.
10. Provisional President Huerta of Mexico arrested the Chamber of Deputies and assumed the powers of dictator.
11. James Morris (Con.) defeated Hon. Sydney Fisher in the Chateauguay Federal bye-election.
13. Over 400 lives lost in a colliery disaster near Cardiff, Wales.
15. Prince Arthur of Connaught and Princess Alexandra Victoria married in London.
17. Governor Sulzer of New York removed from office by the Court of Impeachment.
A Zeppelin dirigible balloon exploded when 3,000 feet in the air at Johannisthal, Prussia, killing 28 pasengers, including five members of the Admiralty Commission.
Rev. R. P. Bowles installed as Chancellor of Victoria University, Toronto.
18. Sir Rufus Isaacs appointed Lord Chief Justice of England.
22. Over 260 miners killed by explosion in the Stag Canyon mines, New Mexico.
23. Over forty Nanaimo, B.C., strikers were sentenced for violence in riots.
26. The Mexican elections proved a fiasco; very few dared to vote.
30. Reuben E. Truax (Lib.) elected in South Bruce Federal bye-election by 124 votes.
31. Survivors of the wrecked Government steamer Alette picked up in Hudson Straits.

NOVEMBER.

4. Hon. W. H. Montague was sworn in as Minister of Public Works in the Manitoba Cabinet.
7. Mrs. Grace Beemer acquitted at Woodstock of charge of poisoning her husband.
An earthquake in Peru wrecked the city of Abancay, killing 300 persons.
9. A terrific gale commenced in the Great Lakes district, sinking 20 vessels and causing the death of 256 persons and a property loss of $5,000,000.
10. Mendel Beiliss, the Jew accused of "ritual blood murder" in Kiev, Russia, acquitted.
13. Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet, received the Nobel Prize for the best work of year.
15. Mexican rebels captured Jaurez from the Federals.
Mexican rebels captured Victoria, capital of Tamaulipas.
25. Jessie Woodrow Wilson married Francis Bowes Sayre at Washington.
26. England launched the superdreadnought Warspite, greatest battleship in the world.
27. John McFarlan elected in provincial bye-election in East Middlesex, Ont., by 293 votes.

DECEMBER.

2. Floods in southern Texas caused a loss of over 100 lives and damage of $6,000,000.
J. D. McGregor of Brandon, Man., won the grand championship at Chicago Live Stock Show with the steer Glencarnock Victor II.
9. Twenty-eight deaths in the burning of the Arcadia hotel, Boston.
5. Premier Asquith put a ban on the importation of arms into Ulster.
10. The first train traversed the big C.N.R. tunnel under Mount Royal at Montreal.
Novel peace prize for 1912, valued at $40,000, awarded to Senator Elihu Root of New York.
11. Fighting at Tampico; foreign refugees given protection under guns of United States warships.
13. Dr. A. E. Hanna (Con.) elected in South Lanark, Ont., Federal bye-election by a majority of 200.
Alex. Morrison (Con.) elected in Macdonald, Man., Federal bye-election.
The railway rates case ended at Ottawa.
14. The Goderich inquest into the Great Lakes disaster ended with a recommendation to improve Goderich harbor.
15. Canada and the U. S. reopened fishery treaty negotiations at Ottawa.
16. The Western Grain Growers appeared before Premier Borden at Ottawa to ask tariff reduction and lower railway rates.
18. The Dominion Government appointed a commission to inquire into the high cost of living.
19. Six counterfeiters were captured in a raid near Montreal.
Premier Scott of Saskatchewan withdrew his abolish-the-bar bill.

EYE ATTENTION

ALL WORK GUAR-- ANTEED

Sight Restored

Science points out the way to the restoration of sight.

If your vision is defective we can by scientific methods measure the defect and supply the necessary glasses to restore it.

J. S. MORTON
DRUGGIST, AND OPTICIAN

GOT CROSS FOX

Mr. Pollock, of Trent River, was in Peterboro Friday on business and he showed the Review a handsome cross fox skin. The skin which is one of the largest of its kind, and quite rare, is worth about $70. The fox was killed near Calgo, which is about 120 miles from Peterboro and near Mattawaska. The skin shows the form of a cross in the two colors, red and black. Mr. Pollock also displayed a number of other skins, he is taking to Toronto for sale.—Peterboro Review.

Lemon Grown In Campbellford

We were shown on Thursday a lemon grown by Miss Meiklejohn, Booth St. The fruit is as large as we have ever seen, measuring 10x11 inches. The bush on which it grew is over 3 feet in height and is about 3 years old. This is the first lemon that has matured although the tree blossomed every spring. The lemon is a fine specimen and seems to have fully matured.—Campbellford Herald.

[The above is not a surprise to us. We know of lots of lemons that have been grown in Campbellford].—Madoc Review.

MILK IN BLOCKS

We are told that in winter time in Siberia milk goes to the buyer in a block instead of a quart. The people buy their milk frozen, and for convenience it is allowed to freeze about a stick, which serves as a handle to carry it by. The milk man leaves one block or two blocks, as the case may be, at the house of his customers.

The little children, instead of asking their mothers for a drink of milk, ask for a bite of milk.

The people in winter do not say, "Be careful not to spill the milk" but "Be careful not to break the milk." Broken milk is better than spilled milk, though, because there is opportunity to save the pieces.—The Comrade.

BOTHA MUST EXPLAIN

South African Premier Has a Warm Time Coming

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, Jan. 31.— Heated altercations yesterday, marked the opening session of the Parliament of the Union of South Africa in the course of which Gen. Louis Botha, the Premier, and the Cabinet Ministers are to be called upon to justify to the country the iron-handed methods they adopted in dealing with the recent strike of workers, ten of whose leaders were this week deported secretly to England.

Viscount Gladstone, the Governor-General in his opening speech, said the declaration of martial law by the Government had been an "imperative duty" but he made no reference in the deportation of the labor leaders.

Time after time the labor members in vehement language and amid a great uproar, tried to debate "the crime of kidnapping citizens," but the speaker refused to allow them to continue. x

Geo. T. Clarkson the liquidator of the Union Life Insurance Company has made a full report which shows that the failure of the Co. was due to grosse extravagance and wild financing of the officers, chiefly to H. P. Evans who could live in the most extravagant manner and apparently still has plenty of money, some of the officers have been arrested and extradition proceedings will likely be taken against Evans who fled to Paris. It is to be hoped they will get their desserts.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ANNIE G. RUNNALLS, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, Married Woman, deceased.

Pursuant to the authority vested in him, the Administrator has instructed Mr. William Rogers to offer for sale by Public Auction at the Stirling House in the Village of Stirling, at the hour of Two o'clock, P. M. on the seventh of February, 1914, the following lands.

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, and Province of Ontario, and being composed of the West half of Lot number Ten in the seventh concession of the said Township of Rawdon containing by admeasurement one hundred acres of land be the same more or less with the approval of the Official Guardian and subject to reserve bid fixed by him.

Terms, $200.00 down on the day of sale, balance in one month thereafter, further conditions made known on day of sale.

For further particulars apply to Abram D. Runnalls, the Administrator, F. W. Harcourt, Official Guardian, or to

G. G. THRASHER,
Vendor's Solicitor.

Dated at Stirling, this fifteenth day of January, 1914.

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Posters

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of Annie G. Runnalls, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, Married Woman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section No. 53, Chapter No. 26 of the Statutes of Ontario, one George 5th.

That all persons having claims against the said Annie G. Runnalls deceased, who died on or about the 27th, day of February A. D. One thousand nine hundred and ten, in the Township of Rawdon aforesaid, are required to send by post prepaid or deliver to Abraham D. Runnalls, the administrator, Harold Post Office, Ontario, or to his Solicitor as hereunder on or before the 30th, day of January A. D. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, their names and addresses with full particulars of their claims in writing and the nature of securities, if any held by them fully verified by Statutary Declaration.

And further take notice that after said 30th, day of January, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the Assets of the Said Estate will be distributed by the Administrator among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims which he shall then have notice and the estate will not be liable for any claims not filed at the time of said distribution.

Dated at Stirling this 30th, day of December, 1914.

G. G. Thrasher
Solicitor for Administrator.

Canada's total trade for 1913 has reached and past the Billion mark, being $1,119,578,117 the increase over 1912 being $121,022,956.

THE PARCELS POST SYSTEM

Provincial Boundaries Zones—Local Rates Will Apply for Twenty Miles From Each Post Office

A despatch from Ottawa says: A memo explaining the methods and working of the new parcels post system has been issued by Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster General. It says:

"After considering carefully every phase of the parcels post question, the postmaster-general has decided to adopt the zone system in fixing parcel post rates on account of the great area over which distribution has to be made in Canada and the comparatively sparse population of the Dominion.

"If a flat rate were fixed that would not entail too great a loss to the department in carrying parcels from one end of the Dominion to the other, or even from the centre provinces to the extreme east to west, the rate would be too high for comparatively short distances or even between points within the same province, and the only practical plan appeared to be the zone system, under which the rates are graduated according to the distance a parcel will have to be carried.

Provincial Boundaries.

"On account of the geographical position of the provinces of Canada and their being approximately the same size when the three Maritime provinces are considered as one it was found that the provincial boundaries would be the most convenient to adopt as the limits of the zones, and consequently the rates were fixed by provinces. This makes the system a very simple one, much easier to follow than the zone system based upon mileage alone.

"The first or local rate is five cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof, up to four pounds, and two cents for each subsequent pound up to eleven pounds within a radius of twenty miles from the place of mailing, irrespective of provincial boundaries. This is to give local merchants an advantage within their own neighborhood and also farmers and producers who can use the mails for sending produce to their local market at a low rate.

"A parcel of 11 pounds can be sent 20 miles for 2 cents a pound, and this should give the farmers a decided advantage in marketing eggs and other perishable matter. It will also give a decided advantage to the country merchant over the departmental stores. The farmer can send out goods in parcels up to 11 pounds to his customers at 2 cents a pound while if the same goods were ordered from a departmental stores. The former can send out corn more than 20 miles distant, it would cost about 5 cents a pound for postage.

"The next rate is fixed for the province in which an article is posted. For the first pound the rate is 10 cents, and each additional pound 4 cents. The cost of handling a one-pound parcel is approximately the same as that of 2 or 3 pounds, and consequently it was necessary to fix a minimum rate for the first pound considerably higher than the average rate for the additional pounds included in the weight of a parcel.

Method is Simple.

"For an adjacent province the rate of 10 cents for the first pound will apply, but for each additional pound an extra charge of 2 cents will be imposed, making the rate 10 cents for the first pound and 6 cents for each subsequent pound. Beyond the province adjoining the one in which a parcel is mailed, an additional 2 cents a pound will be imposed for each province that has to be crossed to the destination of the parcel, up to a maximum charge of 12 cents a pound.

"The method of finding the rate on any parcel is extremely simple. Rate cards will be furnished to all postmasters and for distribution to the public, there being a separate card for each province. On this card is given the amount of postage chargeable on any parcel up to a weight of 11 pounds within the province in which a parcel is posted and to all other provinces of the Dominion.

"When a parcel is mailed the postmaster sees from the address the province to which it has to be carried, and a glance at this card shows him, without making any calculation, what the postage will be.

Basis of Rates.

The first rate is five cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof up to four pounds, and two cents for each subsequent pound up to 11 pounds, within a radius of 20 miles from the place of mailing, irrespective of provincial boundaries.

The next rate is fixed for the province to where the articles is posted. The first pound is to be ten cents and each additional pound four cents.

For an adjacent province the rate of ten cents for the first pound will apply, but for each additional pound an extra charge of two cents will be imposed, making the rate ten cents for the first pound and six cents for each subsequent pound. Beyond the province adjoining the one in which a parcel is mailed, an additional two cents a pound will be imposed for each province that has to be crossed to the destination of the parcel, up to a maximum of 12 cents a pound.

MEETING OF LEGISLATURE.

Attorney-General to Take Charge, As Senior of Council.

A despatch from Toronto says: The Ontario Legislature will be called together on Wednesday, February 18th, instead of on February 17th, as originally intimated. The official announcement was made by the Government on Wednesday. Last year the House opened nearly two weeks earlier. Although no official intimation has been given concerning the leadership of the House, it is taken for granted that Hon. J. J. Foy, as senior member of the Executive Council, in the absence of Sir James Whitney, will direct the business.

JAPAN'S NEW ISLAND.

Three Miles East By South of Iwojima Island.

A despatch from Tokio says: A new volcanic island, five miles in circumference and one thousand feet in height, has appeared three miles east by south of Iwojima Island, one of the Bonin group.

ANOTHER WRECK.

What's the Use When There's an Easy Way Out.

Along with the tea and coffee habit has grown the prevalent disease—nervous prostration.

The following letter shows the way out of the trouble:

"Five years ago I was a great coffee drinker, and from its use I became so nervous I could scarcely sleep at all nights. My condition grew worse and worse until finally the physician I consulted declared my troubles were due to coffee. (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"But being so wedded to the beverage I did not see how I could do without it, especially at breakfast, as that meal seemed incomplete without coffee.

"On a visit, my friends deprived me of coffee to prove that it was harmful. At the end of about eight days I was less nervous but the craving for coffee was intense, so I went back to the old habit as soon as I got home and the old sleepless nights came near making a wreck of me.

"I heard of Postum and decided to try it. I did not like it at first, because, as I afterwards discovered, it was not made properly. I found, however, that when made after directions on the package, it was delicious.

"It had a soothing effect on my nerves and none of the bad effects that coffee had, so I bade farewell to coffee and have used only Postum since. The most wonderful account of the benefit to be derived from Postum could not exceed my own experience."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Write for a copy of "The Road to Wellville."

Postum now comes in two forms:

Regular Postum — must be well boiled.

Instant Postum — is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. Grocers sell both kinds.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—Flour—Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent., $3.55 to $3.60, seaboard, and at $3.55, Toronto. Manitobas—First patents, in jute bags, $5.40; do., seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.70.

Manitoba wheat—Bay ports, No. 1 Northern, 96 1-2c, and No. 2, 94 1-2c; track, Goderich. All rail. No. 1 Northern, $1.01; No. 2, 99 1-2c.

Ontario wheat—Prices of No. 2 are 87 to 88c, outside, and 91 to 92c on track, Toronto.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario oats, 35c, outside, and at 38 to 38 1-2c on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats 40 1-2c for No. 2, and at 39c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Barley—54 to 55c, outside.

Corn—New No. 3 American, 70c, all rail, Toronto.

Rye—No. 2 at 63 to 64c, outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 73 to 75c, outside.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $22.50 a ton, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $24 to $24.50, Toronto.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 23 to 24c; inferior, 20 to 21c; farmers' separator prints, 24 to 26c; creamery prints, 30 to 31c; solids, 27 to 29c; storage prints, 27 to 28c; solids, 26 to 26 1-2c.

Eggs—Case lots of new-laid, 40c per dozen; storage, selects, 36 to 38c, and storage, 32 to 34c per dozen.

Cheese—New cheese, 14 1-2 to 14 3-4c for large, and 15c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.20 to $2.25 per bushel; primes, $2.10.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 11 to 12c per lb. for No. 1; combs, $3 to $3.25 per dozen for No. 1, and $2.40 to $2.50 for No. 2.

Poultry—Fowl, 12 to 13c per lb.; chickens, 16 to 18c; ducks, 13 to 15c; geese, 14 to 15c; turkeys, 19 to 22c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 80c per bag, on track, and Delawares at 80 to 85c, on track, in car lots.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 15 to 16c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $28.50; do., mess, $24.50. Hams—Medium to light, 18 to 18 1-2c; heavy, 17 to 17 1-2c; rolls, 15 to 15 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 19c; backs, 22 to 24c.

Lard—Tierces, 14 1-4c; tubs, 14 1-2c; pails, 14 3-4c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay—No. 1 quoted at $14.50 to $15 a ton, on track here; No. 2 quoted at $13 to $13.50, and mixed at $12 to $12.50.

Baled straw—Car lots, $8.50 to $9.75, on track, Toronto.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Feb. 3.—Cash:—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 86 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 84 7-8c; No. 3 Northern, 82 7-8c; No. 4, 77 1-4c; No. 5, 70 1-2c; No. 6, 65 1-2c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 81 1-2c; No. 2 rejected seeds, 79 1-2c; No. 3 rejected seeds, 77 1-2c; No. 1 smutty, 81 1-2c; No. 2 smutty, 79 1-2c; No. 3 smutty, 77 1-2c; No. 1 red Winter, 86 5-8c; No. 2 red Winter, 84 7-8c; No. 3 red Winter, 82 7-8c. Oats, No. 2 C.W., 33 3-8c; No. 3 C.W., 32c; extra No. 1 feed, 32 1-4c; No. 1 feed, 31 3-4c; No. 2 feed, 31c. Barley, No. 3, 41 3-4c; No. 4, 40 1-4c; rejected, 38 1-2c; feed, 38c. Flax, No. 1 N.W.C. $1.27 1-4; No. 2 C. W., $1.24 1-4; No. 3 C.W., $1.11 1-2

United States Markets

Minneapolis, Feb. 3.—Wheat, 89 1-8 to 89 1-4c; July, 90 3-4 to 90 7-8c asked. Cash: No. 1 hard, 91 3-8 to 91 5-8c; No. 1 Northern, 88 1-8 to 90 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 85 1-8 to 87 5-8c. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 58 to 58 1-4c. Corn, No. 3 yellow, 58 to 58 1-4c. Oats, No. 3 white, 36 1-2 to 36 3-4c.

Duluth, Feb. 3.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 89c; No. 1 Northern, 88c; No. 2 Northern, 86c; May, 90 to 90 1-8c; July, 91 3-8c. Linseed, cash, $1.50 1-8; May, $1.53 1-8; July, $1.55 1-8.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Feb. 3.—Cattle—Good butchers, $8 to $8.25; medium, $7 to $7.50; common, $6 to $6.25; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good, $6 to $6.25; medium, $5.50 to $5.75; common, $4.50; cutters and canners, $3.25 to $3. Choice bulls, $7 to $7.25; good, $6 to $6.50; common, $5 to $5.75. Stockers and feeders—Steers, choice, $7 to $7.35; good, $5.50 to $6; light, $3.50 to $5.25; milkers and springers, up to $50. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $5.50 to $6.75; heavy, $3 to $3.15; Spring lambs, $8.80 to $9.50; bucks, $3 to $3.50, with 75c off. Hogs—$9.15 to $9.40, fed and watered; $8.80 to $9, f.o.b.; $8.25 to $9.50 off cars. Calves—Good veal, $8.75 to $11; common, $5 to $5.50.

Montreal, Feb. 3.—Prime heaves, 7 3-4 to 8 1-2c; medium, 5 3-4 to 7 1-2c; common, 4 to 5 1-2c; milch cows, $40 to $75 each; calves, 4 1-2 to 7c; sheep, about 5 1-2c; lambs, about 8c; hogs, about 10c.

WHY KEEP ON COUGHING?

Here Is A Remedy That Will Stop It

Do you realize the danger in a neglected cough?

Then why don't you get rid of it?

Yes, you can shake it off, even though it has stuck to you for a long time, if you go about it right.

Keep out in the fresh air as much as you can, build up your strength with plenty of wholesome food, and take Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne.

This reliable household remedy has broken up thousands of hacking, persistent coughs, which were just as troublesome as yours, and what it has done for so many others it will do for you.

Na-Dru-Co Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne contains absolutely no harmful drugs, and so can be given safely to children, as well as adults. Your physician or druggist can confirm this statement, for we are ready to send them on request a complete list of all the ingredients.

Put up in 25c. and 50c. bottles by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 317

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

Canada.

Middlesex county council may decide on an industrial farm.

The Nyberg Auto Co. will locate at Berlin and employ 200 hands.

Fenian Raid bounties paid total $1,585,600, being 58 per cent. above estimates.

The Federal Government's advertising and printing bill for the past year was more than $1,400,000.

Owing to the campaign that has been carried on by a lady Dominion customs officer against smuggling, the stores of Port Huron, Mich., have decided to stop advertising in the Sarnia papers until the special officer goes to other points.

It is reported that the majority of the municipalities of Quebec and of its representatives in Parliament, as well as the Chambers of Commerce and labor unions, are giving their support to the Chamber of Commerce of Montreal in its demand for the immediate construction of the Georgian Bay Canal.

Great Britain.

London's strike of coal porters has collapsed.

The London Times announces that Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister to Mexico, will shortly return to England on leave to report to the Government upon the outlook in Mexico.

United States.

An antidote for bi-chloride of mercury poisoning is said to have been discovered by a Chicago physician.

General.

Gen. Villa has repeated his pledges of loyalty to Gen. Carranza, head of the Mexican rebels.

REDUCING OUTPUT.

Pennsylvania Coal Mines Are Shutting Down.

A despatch from Philadelphia says: Because of the unusually mild weather, some of the anthracite coal producing companies are greatly reducing their output. The Reading Company's collieries, employing 30,000 men, closed down on Wednesday night for the remainder of the week. On Thursday the collieries of the Susquehanna Coal Company, a Pennsylvania Railway corporation, suspended operations until Monday. Miners say they cannot recall such long continued mild weather at this season of the year.

CONSTABLE REID SENTENCED.

Gets Seven Years for Allowing Prisoner to Escape.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Ex-Constable Robert J. Reid, one of Krafchenko's guards, and self-confessed participant in the plot which effected Krafchenko's escape, appeared before Sir Hugh John Macdonald, police magistrate, on Thursday morning, and was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

Why present an old appearance before your time?

By using

LUBY'S

HAIR RESTORER

Your Gray Hair can be restored to its Natural Color.

THOUSANDS HAVE BENEFITED BY ITS USE

At all Druggists 50c. a Bot.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Nineteen Passengers and 22 of the Crew Drowned.

A despatch from Norfolk, Virginia, says: The most shocking tragedy in the history of the Atlantic coastwise trade was enacted off Hog Island, 60 miles north-east of Cape Charles, Va., in the early hours of Friday. Nineteen passengers and 22 members of the crew of the 4,700-ton passenger ship Monroe, of the Old Dominion Steamship Company, lost their lives when the Monroe was rammed in the dense sea fog by the steamer Nantucket, of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company. The Monroe, rent from her stem clear to her engine-room, filled and sank within ten minutes of the collision.

MINING CENTRE BURNED.

Tuxeda Island, British Columbia, Short of Provisions.

A despatch from Vancouver says: Vananda, the busy mining centre of Tuxeda Island, was swept by a disastrous fire on Tuesday night, and a lack of provisions in the camp will mean that some temporary suffering must exist until a boat arrives from Vancouver with a fresh supply. The flames broke out in Deighton's store, and within a short time the conflagration had spread and consumed the general store, post-office, telegraph offices and Customs, as well as Kirkness' drug store and pool-room. Dynamite was used effectively on the Miners' Union Hall to keep the flames from spreading to the hotel. Very little was saved from the path of the flames.

Liquid Cough Mixtures Can't Cure Bronchitis

But the Healing Fumes of Catarrhozone, Which are Breathed to the Furthest Recesses of the Bronchial Tubes, Bring Quick Relief and Sure Cure.

Every sufferer from coughs, colds, bronchitis and all throat and chest ailments needs a soothing, healing medicine which goes direct to the breathing organs in the chest and lungs, attacks the trouble at the source, disperses the germs of disease, and cures the ailment thoroughly. And this medicine is "Catarrhozone."

The germ-killing balsamic vapor mixes with the breath, descends through the throat, down the bronchial tubes, and finally reaches the deepest air cells in the lungs. All parts are soothed with rich, pure, medicinal essences, whereas with a syrup the affected parts could not be reached, and harm would result through benumbing the stomach with drugs.

"I have been a chronic sufferer from Catarrh in the nose and throat for over eight years. I think I have spent four hundred dollars trying to get relief. I have spent but six dollars on Catarrhozone, and have been completely cured, and, in fact, have been well for some time. Catarrhozone is the only medicine I have been able to find that would not only give temporary relief, but will always cure permanently. Yours sincerely (Signed), WILLIAM RAGAN, Brockville, Ont."

For absolute, permanent cure use Catarrhozone. Two months' outfit costs $1.00; smaller size, 50c., at all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Buffalo, N.Y., and Kingston, Canada.

CHINESE BANDITS.

Virtually Burned the Entire City of Liuan Chow.

A despatch from Shanghai, China, says: A force of 2,000 bandits on Thursday sacked and burned virtually the entire city of Liuan Chow, in Ngan-Hwei Province. W. Entwhistle, of the China Inland Mission, with his wife and children, succeeded in escaping to Luchow-Fu, but the Catholic missionaries are still in the looted city, and it is believed they have not been injured. The brigands apparently are connected with the bands commanded by "White Wolf," who have for a considerable time been ravaging the eastern part of Honan Province.

Wanted.

Wanted.— Twelve well-educated, conscientious young women as pupil nurses in City Hospital, Cleveland, to fill vacancies caused by graduation. Unusual variety of experience. New Nurses' Home soon to be completed. Finest contagious disease building in the State. Children's Ward and Maternity Department. Two months' Visiting Nurses' work. Monthly allowance from time of acceptance. Address Miss Frederika K. Gaiser, Principal.

TWENTY GYPSIES POISONED.

Ate Meat Intended to Catch Wolves In Northern Spain.

A despatch received at Madrid on Saturday from the Town of Becerrea, in Lugo Province, says that 20 gypsies have died in horrible agony as the result of eating poisoned meat which was intended for wolves that infest the district.

READ THE LABEL

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMER THE INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IT IS THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM AND WHICH HAS ALL THE INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

ALUM IS SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE. THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOT BE MISLED BY THESE TECHNICAL NAMES.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

THE FEDERAL ESTIMATES

Grand Total for the Year 1914-15, as Tabled in the House on Thursday, is $190,735,176

A despatch from Ottawa says: A reduction of almost $12,000,000 as compared with the expenditures authorized for last year is the conspicuous feature of the main estimates for the fiscal year 1914-15 which were tabled in the House on Thursday evening. The grand total is $190,735,176.42, as compared with $202,656,166.59 last year. Of this total $146,786,124.42 is on consolidated account and $43,949,050 is chargeable to capital. The largest decrease, that of $3,703,702.48, is under the head of public works chargeable to income. There is a decrease of $150,000 in the Naval Service appropriations, another of $138,750 under railways and canals (income), $114,244.10 under miscellaneous, and a decrease of $71,992 under militia.

Large Increases.

The largest increases are $1,266,500 under agriculture, $1,911,840.75 under post-office, $250,958.22 in provincial subsidies, $383,550 under immigration, $405,533.33 under trade and commerce, $745,570 under railways, $584,041.57 in civil government and $1,738,013.32 on account of public debt, including sinking fund.

During the fiscal year ending March 31 last the total authorized expenditure was $184,196,317, but of this amount nearly $40,000,000 was left unexpended. During the year which closes March 31 next the expenditures on large national undertakings and in connection with investments has been very heavy.

In the Agriculture Department the detailed votes include: $770,000 for experimental farms, an increase of $110,000; for the enforcement of the Destructive Insect Act, $50,000; development of dairy and fruit industries, $225,000; cold storage encouragement, $200,000; health of animals, $500,000; administration of Meat and Canned Food Act, $240,000; development of the live stock industry, $400,000, an increase of $200,000.

Under the Agricultural Instruction Act the provincial votes are:

Ontario	$230,868.83
Quebec	187,409.16
Nova Scotia	61,144.45
New Brunswick	49,407.20
Prince Edward Island	27,832.81
British Columbia	52,799.38
Manitoba	58,075.45
Saskatchewan	61,152.31
Alberta	51,310.41
Veterinary colleges	20,000.00
Total	$800,000.00

The Railway Department estimates include:—New terminals at Halifax, $2,500,000; wharfs and docks, Halifax, $160,000; installation of block and telephone systems, $164,000; new car ferry and dock at Port Milgrace, $458,000; new rolling stock, $1,000,000; eastern extension in Halifax County, $850,000.

For the Hudson Bay Railway terminals and elevators, the vote is $4,500,000; for the National Transcontinental, $8,000,000; Quebec Bridge, $3,000,000; Welland Canal, $4,000,000; Lachine Canal improvements, $215,000; Trent Canal, $1,000,000.

Public Works estimates include the following capital expenditures for the continuance of works already in progress on harbors and rivers: Toronto harbor, $1,000,000; French River improvements, $500,000; St. John harbor, $3,000,000, and a million each for works at Victoria, Vancouver, Quebec and Port Arthur and Fort William.

Public buildings votes are largely for the smaller class structures, and practically all re-votes for the continuance of works already in progress.

MAGAZINE EXPLODED.

Italian Soldiers Killed and Seriously Wounded.

A despatch from Genoa, Italy, says: A powder magazine of the nearby fortifications exploded on Wednesday. Five soldiers and one civilian were killed and nine others were seriously wounded.

Hamilton Police Commissioners granted increases of pay to the force.

7% INVESTMENT

High Class Profit-Sharing Bonds. Series—$100, $500, $1000

INVESTMENT may be withdrawn any time after one year on 60 days' notice. Business at back of these Bonds established 23 years. Send for special folder and full particulars.

NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING - TORONTO, CANADA

IN MISERY AT MEAL TIME

Indigestion Can Be Cured By the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

If your digestion is weak you cannot derive proper nourishment from your food. The pain and distress you suffer is a protest from your stomach that it is unable to do its work. It is then that you lose all appetite, have dull headaches, acute pains in the chest and abdomen, heartburn and other distressing symptoms.

You cannot cure indigestion by the use of laxatives, and pre-digested foods only make the stomach more sluggish. Indigestion can only be cured by giving tone to and strengthening the nerves that control the stomach. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured indigestion times without number, because they purify and enrich the blood. In this way they improve the appetite, dispel the torments of indigestion and enable you to derive benefit from the food you take. The following is proof of these statements. Mrs. George Brien, Great Shemogue, N.B., says: "A few years ago I was taken down with a fever which left me suffering from nervous stomach trouble. I apparently got over it, but the trouble could not have been wholly eradicated, as during the summer of 1912 I was taken down with it again. I took many medicines, and was attended by two different doctors, but instead of getting well seemed to be growing worse. I could not eat without suffering the most intense pains; even a drink of milk seemed to upset me. I slept poorly and at last dreaded to see night come. In this condition I saw in a newspaper the story of a woman who had similarly suffered and was cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to try the Pills and found by the time I had taken three boxes that they were helping me. I continued using the Pills until I had taken eight boxes, when the trouble had disappeared, and I have to thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for restoring my health after I had practically given up hope of ever being well again."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HUNGER BRINGS HEALTH.

Fasting As a Cure for Many Troublesome Complaints.

"These hunger-strikes, doctor," inquired a London Answers man of a famous London physician, "are they dangerous to life"

"Oh, yes!" said the doctor. "They may be dangerous for a delicate woman, but incidentally they cure a lot of troublesome ailments.

"Fasting relieves pain of almost every kind. If you have a bad toothache, refrain from food for twenty-four hours, and ten to one your toothache will vanish.

"Are you gouty or rheumatic? Then the sovereign cure is a good long fast.

"Paralysis you probably think is an incurable disease. No doubt many forms are, but miraculous recoveries have occurred under treatment by fasting. Men who had abandoned all hope, and who then tried fasting, for thirty, forty, and even fifty days, had the use of their limbs completely restored.

"How does this happen? My theory is that certain waste matters, poisoning the nerves, are often the cause of the disease, and by a prolonged fast these are removed.

"I have known a patient suffer for years from chronic catarrh of the nose and air passages. No doctor could cure the trouble, but a twenty days' fast completely cured it in this instance.

When a Woman Suffers With Chronic Backache

There is Trouble Ahead.

Constantly on their feet, attending to the wants of a large and exacting family, women often break down with nervous exhaustion.

In the stores, factories, and on a farm are weak ailing women, dragged down with torturing backache and bearing down pains.

Such suffering isn't natural but it's dangerous, because due to diseased kidneys.

The dizziness, insomnia, deranged menses and other symptoms of Kidney complaint can't cure themselves, they require the assistance of Dr. Hamilton's Pills which go direct to the seat of the trouble.

To give vitality and power to the kidneys, to lend aid to the bladder and liver, to free the blood of poisons, probably there is no remedy so successful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. For all womanly irregularities their merit is well known.

Because of their mild, soothing, and healing effect, Dr. Hamilton's Pills are safe, and are recommended for girls and women of all ages. 25 cents per box at all dealers. Refuse any substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

THE MYSTERY OF LAKE CHAD.

Inland Lake in the Sahara Which Baffles Travellers.

The report of the Tilho mission, which has recently returned to France from a long study of geography, geology, and ethnology in the French Sudan, has raised again the old problem of Lake Chad. All the travellers who have crossed the Sahara in the past century have been baffled by this inland lake, as large as Belgium, and as shallow as a fish pond.

The chief puzzle of Chad is its outlet. Since its waters are fresh, it is fair to assume that it has an outlet. But it is certainly underground. Only native tradition is positive. This declares that the Niger, and the Shari, which enters Lake Chad, were once tributaries of the Nile, and flowed across the Libyan desert.

Such a legend seemed preposterous half a century ago, but recent years have added to the credibility of native tradition. Thus the Nigerian tribes say that the Niger, instead of running southward at the great bend, used to flow north, and buried itself in the great Sahara. Chudeau and Gautier, the most careful explorers of the region, believe that the Niger long emptied its waters into another Caspian Sea, in the great depression of El Juf, in the western Sahara.

As to the legend of Lake Chad and the Nile, the Tilho mission has brought back a partial confirmation. At the northeast corner of the lake there remains the dry bed of an ancient river, which in the rainy season occasionally contains water; this is the Bahr-el-Gazal, and the natives say it is the old outlet to the Nile. But so far as the expedition followed the bed of this stream, it kept a level identical with Lake Chad.

There remains the mystery as to whether in the unexplored interior the Bahr-el-Gazal touches the foot of a dried-up cataract where a vanished river reached Lake Chad thus prolonged, or whether it reaches a slope down which the outlet of Lake Chad began its journey toward the Nile across the present Libyan desert. Not until French rule in Wadai is more firmly established, and French, Italian, and British explorers reach Borku, will the riddle be read.

The suspicion grows, however, that when all the measurements and geological examinations are at last made, they will only confirm the Bornu tradition that in the days before the blight of perpetual drought came to northern Africa, Lake Chad was like Victoria Nyanza, one of the sources of the Nile.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the only medicine for little ones that are sold under a guarantee to be perfectly safe. These Tablets are backed by the guarantee of a government analyst to be strictly free from opiates, narcotics and other harmful drugs. The mother may rest assured that she can give them to even the new-born babe with perfect safety. Thousands of mothers use no other medicine for their little ones, and from actual experience they all say nothing can equal the Tablets in banishing childhood ailments. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mrs. Twickembury Again.

"You don't mean to say that young Smith is married," exclaimed Mrs. Twickembury. "Why, he's nothing but a sapling!"

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day, Cures Grip in Two Days. 25c.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

There is something good in every man and woman.—Bishop of Carlisle.

He that bestows a gift should forget it; he that receives one should ever hold it in remembrance.—Solon.

It is the duty of every young man to make himself ready to help his country in time of need.—Mr. W. Morrison.

Give not reins to your inflamed passions; take time and grant a little delay; impetuosity manages affairs badly.—Statius.

When one is tempted to write a clever but harsh thing, though it may be difficult to restrain it, it is always better to leave it in the inkstand.—Smiles.

Be cheerful and seek not eternal help, nor the tranquility which others give. A man must stand erect, and not be kept erect by others.—Marcus Aurelius.

Most people think they are virtuous merely because they are tame and inoffensive. Tameness is not a virtue, it is merely the absence of a vice.—J. S. Blackie.

Soldiers in the Italian Army are allowed cigars as part of their daily rations.

Kidney Trouble Is Hereditary?

BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ALWAYS CURE IT.

Dresden Man, Who Inherited Trouble, Finds Speedy Relief and Permanent Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dresden, Ont., Feb. 2.—(Special).—Whether Kidney disease is hereditary or not is a matter of opinion. Mr. Samuel Burkett, a well known resident of this place, is convinced that he inherited his from his parents. He knows that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured it.

"I inherited my Kidney Disease from my parents," Mr. Burkett states. "I was treated by a doctor, and tried various medicines, but it was not till about eighteen months ago when I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills that I got any permanent relief.

"Since then I have not felt any effect of my old trouble, and I feel that anybody troubled with Kidney Disease will be benefited by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills if they follow directions closely.

"I hope that others may be helped by Dodd's Kidney Pills. I am well known here, and anybody who wishes more particulars of my cure can have them by writing me and enclosing stamps for reply."

Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure any form of Kidney Disease.

The Small Boy Again.

A clergyman famous for his begging abilities was once catechising a Sunday School. When comparing himself as pastor of the church to a shepherd, and his congregation to the sheep, he put the following question to the children—"What does the shepherd do for the sheep?" To the confusion of the minister a small boy in the front row piped out, "Shears them!"

Gin Pills for Women

Read What Mrs. Harris Says About Them.

Mrs. T. Harris, of Tyneside, Ont., knows all about GIN PILLS. "I am taking my third box of GIN PILLS," she writes. "The pains across my back and kidneys has almost gone. I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism but it has all left me. I strongly advise all women, who suffer from Pain in the back and Weak Kidneys, to try GIN PILLS."

50c. a Box, 6 for $2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

Correct.

School teacher—What lesson do we learn from the busy bee?

Tommy Tuffnut — Not to get stung.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

He Replied.

There was recently haled into court a little Irishman to whom the thing was a new experience. He was, however, unabashed, and wore the air of a man determined not to get the worst of it. "Prisoner at the bar," called out the clerk, "do you wish to challenge any of the jury?" Whereupon the Celt looked the men in the box over very carefully, and with a skilled eye. "Well, I tell ye," he finally replied, "Oi'm not exactly in trainin', but Oi could pull off a round or two with that fat old boy in the corner."

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King" says:
"I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST liniment in use.
I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day.
Yours very truly,
T. G. McMULLEN.

Elucidating.

"I met your wife just now and she told me she had just bought a pinhead check suit."

"Well, I was the pinhead and the check was there, all right."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

He Should Fret.

"You can't fool all the people all the time," announced the investigator.

"I know it," replied the trust magnate. "There is plenty of profit in fooling half of them half the time."

Half the big mistakes in the world are made through over-eagerness

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

are made according to a formula in use nearly a century ago among the Indians, and learned from them by Dr. Morse. Though repeated attempts have been made, by physicians and chemists, it has been found impossible to improve the formula or the pills. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a household remedy throughout the world for Constipation and all Kidney and Liver troubles. They act promptly and effectively, and

Cleanse the System

TENDER FACED MEN

Should use

CUTICURA SOAP

Constantly for all toilet purposes, especially shaving and shampooing, with occasional use of Cuticura Ointment, because so effective in removing slight irritations, redness, roughness, pimples, dandruff, etc., of the skin and scalp and promoting and maintaining skin and hair health.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page Skin Book, sent post-free. Address Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 6K, Boston, U. S. A.

ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM.

Observations May Further Solution of Some Problems.

The principles governing the origin and mode of occurrence of petroleum and natural gas are as yet but fragmentarily grasped by geologists. Every oil field examined in detail contributes its data for use in the eventual interpretation of the problems, and each pool is studied with keen alertness for the discovery of some key that may aid in the co-ordination of the data, which sometimes, according to the region and conditions, seem, on account of our lack of knowledge, even to be in conflict.

The observations made by the geologists of the United States geological survey in the oil and gas fields of California and Kentucky promise to further the solution of some of the problems, and by pointing out the relations of oil and gas occurrence to the geological structure of the regions examined they have rendered important scientific as well as economic aid in oil and gas development; but the basic principles controlling the widely-varied modes of occurrences in the kinds of oils in widely separated regions are possibly still far from view.

Evil of Substitution Exposed.

A dealer substitutes because he makes more profit on an inferior article. A local citizen was induced to take a substitute for Putnam's Corn Extractor, with the result that the substitute burnt his toes and failed to cure. Putnam's contains no acid and is guaranteed. Always get Putnam's Extractor, 25c. at all dealers.

Successful men are never as great as they are made out to be. It's like judging a man by his shadow, and that's never so large as when his sun's near setting.

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, 50c. Eye Books Free by Mail.

As Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

THE REVOLUTION OF ANNE.

So Busy With Dresses Had Not Time for Kind Deeds.

As she came down the Morgans' steps, Rita Mitchell paused a moment irresolutely. "Four calls and three teas are as much as my constitution can stand in one afternoon," she decided. "I'm going to reward myself by running in at Anne's. Besides, I want to know why she wasn't at the Hamiltons'." Anne was at home. She looked up with a start at the sound of Rita's step in the doorway. Rita's gay glance took in Anne's shirt waist and the glowing mass of embers in the fireplace.

"You shirk!" she cried. "You haven't been out to-day. Aren't you ashamed! What excuse shall you make to the Hamiltons'?"

"I was busy," Anne replied. "I'm starting a revolution."

"A revolution!" Rita echoed.

Anne nodded. "In myself. About clothes and time, and several other things."

"Anne Marshall, will you kindly explain?" Rita cried. "Do you suppose I like to feel stupid?"

"It began," Anne replied, obediently, "by my getting mad."

"I've known one or two things to begin that way before," Rita murmured.

"Exactly. This time, I got mad with Aunt Sarah. Mother asked me if I had been to see Alice Grantley, and I said I hadn't had time, because the dressmaker kept me so long. And then Aunt Sarah remarked that people used to care more about souls than about the clothes that hid them. I flared up, and delivered an address upon the progress of the age, the esoteric significance of clothes, and my own noble self-restraint in the matter. It was a brilliant piece of eloquence."

"I have no doubt of it," Rita said, laughing.

"Well, I came upstairs in a glow of virtuous indignation. Then I began to think over the past ten days. And then the revolution began. Rita Mitchell, have you any idea how much time you spend on your clothes?"

"Not in the least," Rita answered, frankly.

Anne drew a long breath.

"In the last ten days I have been downtown five times—four times for a morning, once all day. I've been to the dressmaker three times, an average of two and a half hours each time. And I spent three mornings with a seamstress at home. I have no time for reading, or to go to see a sick friend, or do anything worth while, because I'm always either buying clothes or showing them off. So I'm going to start a revolution."

"But how?" Rita cried.

"That," Anne declared, seriously, "is the next step to be worked out. But it's something gained to face the truth."

Suspected of Crime.

"Isn't it awful about poor Mr. Jone's trouble?"

"I didn't hear about it."

"Didn't you? Mrs. Gaddy told me just now that his son has turned out to be a criminal lawyer."

Pleurisy Pains Vanish! Chest Colds Cured!

NERVILINE HAS NEVER FAILED TO CURE.

Don't suffer!

Nerviline is your relief.

Nerviline just rubbed on, lots of it, will ease that drawn, tight feeling over your ribs, will destroy the pain, will have you smiling and happy in no time.

"I caught cold last week while motoring," writes P. T. Mallery, from Linden. "My chest was full of congestion, my throat was mighty sore, and I had the fiercest stitch in my side you could imagine. As a boy I was accustomed to have my mother use Nerviline for all our minor ailments, and remembering what confidence she had in Nerviline, I sent out for a bottle at once. Between noon and eight o'clock I had a whole bottle rubbed on, and then got into a perspiration under the blankets. This drove the Nerviline in good and deep, and I awoke up next morning fresh as a dollar and absolutely cured. Nerviline is now always part of my travelling kit, and I will never be without it."

The large 50c. family size bottle is the most economical, or you can easily get the 25c. trial size from any dealer.

Easily Explained.

Jane—Missus objects to your milk. We keep finding bits o' wood and things in it.

Milkman—That's all right, miss. The fact is our cow's got a wooden leg.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Fresh From the Ould Sod.

Pat and Mike had got half way around the menagerie tent when they came to an opening marked "Exit." "Wonder what kind of a baste that is?" said Pat. "We'll go in and see, anyhow," said Mike, and next moment they found themselves out under the stars.

Apply Zam-Buk to all wounds and sores and you will be surprised how quickly it stops the smarting and brings ease. It covers the wound with a layer of protective balm, kills all poison germs already in the wound, and prevents others entering. Its rich healing herbal essences then build up from the bottom, fresh tissues and in a wonderfully short time the wound is healed!

Zam-Buk's popularity is based on merit. Imitations never work cures. Be sure and get the real thing. "Zam-Buk" is printed on every packet of the genuine. Refuse all others, 50c all druggists and stores or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

ZAM-BUK

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to *raise colts* than to *buy horses*. But it's *costly* if you *lose* the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

is sold by druggists everywhere at $1 a bottle, 6 bottles for $5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us. 85

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

FARMS FOR SALE.

H. W. DAWSON, Ninety Colborne Street, Toronto.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A Fruit, Stock, Grain, or Dairy Farm, write H. W. Dawson, Brampton, or 90 Colborne St., Toronto.

H. W. DAWSON, Colborne St., Toronto

100 ACRES GOOD LAND, ALL conveniences. D. J. Kerr, Neustadt, Ontario.

WANTED.

WANTED.—ALL KINDS OF WILD Animals. Box 46, Cookshire, Quebec.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

WE HAVE SEVERAL GOOD NEWSpaper properties for sale in Ontario towns at right prices. Apply quickly as subscription renewal time is just opening. Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

NURSERY STOCK.

STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, FIFTY Varieties. Free Catalog. McConnell & Son, Grovesend, Ontario.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

When buying your Piano insist on having an "OTTO HIGEL" Piano Action

Give Your Bush a Chance and Make Money with it

Cease using old-fashioned methods. Be up to date and install a "Champion" Evaporator and make more and better syrup with less time and fuel. More revenue at reduced cost. Write at once for free booklet and catalogue giving full information and prices.

THE GRIMM MFG. CO., LIMITED
58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

Grandmother Says:

He that won't listen can't learn; fools and bob-a-links are poor listeners, and have but one song.

LIQUID SULPHUR
(IT IS NOT A PATENT MEDICINE)
brings within reach of every one
NATURE'S OWN REMEDY FOR
THE OLD WAY — RHEUMATISM, ECZEMA — THE NEW WAY
And Kindred Troubles.
The regular use of LIQUID SULPHUR before meals, and in your bath, will give you all the benefits of a visit to a
HOT SULPHUR SPRING
Do not suffer another day. Get a bottle from your druggist, and prove it for yourself. Price, 50 cents.
SULPHUR PRODUCTS
158 Bay Street, Toronto.

"Licks the Bucket Clean"
Blatchford's Calf Meal
As good as New Milk at half the Cost.

100 pounds makes 100 gallons of Perfect Milk Substitute.

Send for pamphlet, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

At your Dealers or
STEELE, BRIGGS CO.,
Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Some men are nothing more than animated threats.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Farm Topics!

"DAIRY ACRES"

While glancing over the results of the dairy herd competition given at the recent dairy convention, one could not help being struck by the yields — 7,317 pounds of milk; 214 pounds of fat per cow.

During the same session a chart was displayed indicating that some dairy farms are producing very little milk, one was listed giving a yield of only 125 pounds of milk per acre.

With a dairy farm growing corn, oats, clover and alfalfa, and having pretty good pasture, it should not be very difficult to produce 2,000 pounds of milk per acre and at the same time increase the fertility of the soil. This system should yield an income of over thirty dollars per acre instead of the insignificant average of five dollars and seventy nine cents which was the average yield per acre cultivated including pasture given officially as the average return from five thousand cows in Ontario. The acres need not be idle more than cows; are yours just common acres, or dairy acres?

The herd will average up better if the poor cows are weeded out. Do you know for certain which they are? You can easily detect them if you keep records on forms supplied free by the dairy division, Ottawa. State in your letter if you want forms for weighing every day, or only three days per month. Is there any good reason why your cows should not average at least six thousand pounds of milk? Many men are getting this, and more, but they don't do it until they keep records and know which cows should be kept and which should not.

FORESTRY FACTS

There are more than one hundred tree species found in Canada, of which only thirty are conifers. Yet these latter constitute Canada's chief timber wealth. Of these coniferous trees, or "evergreens," spruce easily takes first place, constituting over one-third of the lumber and three-quarters of the pulpwood cut in Canada in 1912. Four of the five species of spruce are of commercial importance, and at least two of these five are found in every province of the Dominion.

This summer an expert soil analyst was engaged by the Forestry Branch of the Dominion Government to substantiate the findings of the forest surveyors in cases where there was any doubt as to the nonagricultural character of forest areas to be reserved.

A novel use has been found for the waste liquor from sulphite pulp mills, as a binder for cinders and similar materials used in the construction of tennis courts.

That sawdust and other mill waste can be profitably manufactured into briquettes for fuel is evident from the fact that a large lumber company in British Columbia is erecting a $50,000 plant, which will have a daily output of about thirty tons of such briquettes. They will sell for about five dollars a ton at the mill.

During September and October, 1912 several hundred bushels of pine cones were gathered by the Forest Rangers on Dominion Forest Reserves. This work is often made easy by the squirrels, which store large quantities of green cones in holes for use in the winter months. The Rangers spread out the cones in some dry place, and when the scales open, the seeds are shaken out, and the following spring the best of them are planted in the forest nurseries.

Paper cannon are manufactured by the Krupp works, Germany, for infantry use in rough country. They are so light that a soldier can easily carry one and yet the resistance is greater than that of a metal field-piece of the same calibre.

The lock-gates and sills of the Panama Canal are all made from "Greenheart," a large tree found in the dense jungles of northern South America, especially British Guiana. The wood will bear, without crushing, a weight of six tons to the square inch, and will remain sound one hundred years under water, being immune to the attacks of the salt-water teredo. A single log costs several hundred dollars.

January Report Of
S. S. No. 24 Sidney.

Total 500—Pass 300—

Sr. 1V—Mildred Eggleton 433, Marguerite Eggleton 409, Melville French 362, Oliver Stapley 338, Walter McCutcheon 321.

Jr. 1V—Stella Bird 307, Harold Alley 271.

Total 350—Pass 200—

111—Burton McMullen 340, Annie Eggleton 311, Ruby Eggleton 303, Kathleen Gallivan 279, Arnold McCutcheon 278, Carman Fitchett 241, Mina Stapley 149, Olive Stapley 142.

1—Morley Eggleton 329, Mary Fitchett 317, Sebron Prest 235, May Danford 233, Letha Reid 198, Jean Eggleton 185, Carl Reid 170, Jean McCutcheon 153.

Primer—Douglas Stapley,
B. E. Mosher Tr.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY

For neglecting to return a watch which he found in Bancroft to the rightful owner Chas. Coleman of Faraday paid police court costs on Tuesday amounting to $11.78.

The watch was lost on Jan 5th by Rev. G. H. Goodband. It had a fob attached to which the owners name was engraved. Coleman picked it up and afterwards destroyed the fob. He exhibited the watch in Mr. Spurr's camp at Elephant Lake, where he was working, and told a number of different stories as to how he came into possession of it. This led to his arrest and the identification of the timepiece He was let go on suspended sentence, after paying the sum above stated.

Bancroft Times.

THE CRIMINAL'S PARADISE.
(The 'Sun,' New York.)

The bogus priest, Hans Schmidt, must be thanking his stars and his alleged patron saint this day that he committed his hideous act upon these shores. For notwithstanding his emotional protestations that he could not go to the electric chair fast enough to suit him, it is declared that Schmidt 'was visibly relieved at each announcement of a disagreement.' The defence might say that this was further evidence of his insanity. If so, it is on a par with most of his rational irrational symptoms.

Probably nowhere else on this planet or any other planet could Schmidt have dreamed in his wildest hopes of an announcement of a disagreement in such a case as his. But the wildest hopes of fiends and perverts come true in this promised land for criminals, and doubtless it is only a question of time before Hans Schmidt, the man who cut a trusting girl into nine pieces will take his stand among the other illustrious and undying idols in Mattewan.

What a comforting feeling it must for Schmidt to feel on this day that he may be supported at leisure the rest of life at the expense of the State as a just reward for his bravery! But will he not marvel during many of his quiet and unoccupied hours upon the conception that America has of insanity? Will he not conclude that the lay allienists on our juries are almost as sublime as our national belief in sentimental justice?

Here was a man who was skilful enough to be a counterfeiter, educated enough to be a priest in a New York church, cunning enough to have been long an undetected thief, and lastly a murderer of such design and care that it took one of the best pieces of metropolitan detective work to trap him, and then overnight he became insane! A queer ancestry was furnished as his excuse. Most criminals are said to have abnormal ancestries, so why not let them all go on that score? Why draw the line at a cowardly murderer at as low a creature as there has been in the history of deliberate crime?

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE
BEST STYLE AT THE

NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE

Madoc Junction

Last Friday evening about seventy friends and neighbors of Mrs. Hattie Clarke and Mr. and Mrs. Mason Clarke took possession of their home and presented them with two nice rocking chairs and a set of silver knives and forks. An address signed by Mrs. French and Mrs. Fitchett was read, to which Mr. Clarke replied very feelingly. Speeches were made by Mr. Andrews, Mr. Nathan Eggleton and Mr. Fitchett, after which the ladies served cake, sandwiches and tea, and a social time was enjoyed by all.

Rev. and Mrs. Byers were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. French on Monday evening.

Miss H. Carr of Stirling is visiting her niece Mrs. Frank Stapley.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitchett entertained friends from the West this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Stapley attended the convention at Frankford this week.

Miss Mildred Clarke has been on the sick list.

Miss Hattie Barker has returned to Toronto.

Miss Maggie Hamilton spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. Fitchett.

Mrs. Sam Danford entertained a number of ladies at a Quilting Bee last Thursday.

Miss Jean Eggleton is attending school in Bannockburn.

Canada needs a High Commissioner, not necessarily a Lord High Commissioner, better plain Mr.

1913 IN REVIEW

Chief Events in the Newspapers During the Twelvemonth as Seen in Summary.

Naval Bill and Lake Disaster at Home; Mexico and Balkans Abroad Are Outstanding.

JANUARY.

1. In the New Year's Honors Sir James Whitney and Sir Edward Morris were made K.C.M.G.'s and J. S. Willison, Hon. A. R. Angers and F. W. Taylor, Knights Bachelor.
6. Twenty-four Ontario municipalities voted to go "dry" in local option contests; 23 defeated local option, and 19 voted to stay "dry."
7. The steamer Rosecrans was wrecked on Peacock Spit, Ore.; 31 seamen drowned.
The Ontario Hydro Electric Commission closed its year with a surplus of $55,000.
12. Loss of $2,000,000 caused by the burning of a cold storage plant at Calgary, Alta.
The liner Uranium went on a reef outside Halifax harbor.
16. The completion of the merger of the Home Bank and the Banque Internationale was announced.
The British House of Commons passed the Irish Home Rule Bill by a majority of 110.
Raymond Poincare, Prime Minister of France, was elected President of the Republic.
18. Hon. Martin Burrell in the Commons announced a grant of $10,000,000 for agricultural education.
19. Serious damage was done in Western Ontario by floods.
22. The Brazilian super-dreadnought, largest and most powerful battleship afloat, launched at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.
23. Nazim Pasha, commander of the Turkish army, killed in a political uprising which overthrew the Government.
27. The Votes for Women measure was dropped in the British Commons and rioting occurred in London.
30. The British House of Lords rejected Home Rule by a vote of 326 to 69.
Thomas Riley of Hamilton slew his wife in a fit of jealousy.
31. Liberals won the bye-election in Londonderry, Ireland.

FEBRUARY.

1. The steamer Manitou burned and sank in Owen Sound harbor.
2. Finance Minister White brought down Federal estimat amounting to $179,152,183.
Bruce Flintall killed his father in a quarrel at Brighton.
4. The 13th Ontario Legislature opened its second session..
9. Revolution in Mexico, headed by Col. Felix Diaz, besieged President Madero in his palace. The revolutionist leader Gen. Bernardo Reyes killed in battle.
10. News of the disaster to Capt. R. F. Scott's Antarctic expedition was cabled from New Zealand; the south pole was reached March 29, 1912, and subsequently Scott and four of his companions perished in a blizzard.
11. The Mexican revolutionists and government forces bombarded each other's positions with heavy artillery.
16. The business section of Elk Lake was fire-swept with three dead. Loss $100,000.
Fierce attack of Montenegrin troops on the Turks at Scutari was successful, with loss to the assailants of 2,500.
18. R. C. Miller was imprisoned for contempt of the Dominion Parliament.
President Madero resigned his office after arrest by Gen. Blanquet, one of his officers. Gen. Victoriano Huerta, commander of the national army, assumed the presidency.
19. Lloyd George's house destroyed by suffragettes.
Over 3,000 buildings were burned in Tokio; loss $2,500,000.
22. The deposed president and vice-president of Mexico, Madero and Suarez, were killed while under guard by revolutionists.
26. Ontario's revenue for the year was given in the budget as $10,042,000.
27. The second reading of the naval bill was carried by 114 to 84 votes.

MARCH.

1. British steamer Calvados foundered in the Sea of Marmora; 200 lives lost.
2. Fire in the Riordan Paper Mills at Merritton did $150,000 damage.
4. German torpedo boat destroyer S-178 sunk in collision off Helgoland and 71 of crew perished.
Woodrow Wilson inaugurated as the 28th President of the United States.
5. All night sessions on the naval bill began in the Commons.
6. Dr. Friedmann began experiments in the U. S. with his serum.
7. About 30 men killed and 60 injured by explosion of dynamite in transit on the steamship Alum Chine in Baltimore Harbor.
8. At Yokohama fire caused a loss of $7,500,000.
9. Charles McCanville and three children burned near Huntingdon, Que.
13. Electrical tornado swept over the lower southern and southwestern states; 100 deaths.
14. Floods in Western Ontario did extensive damage.
18. King George of Greece assassinated at Saloniki.
21. King Constantine ascended the Greek throne.
22. Cyclone killed 15 outright at Terre Haute and injured over 200, many mortally. Over 200 killed in Omaha, where 1,200 houses were burned or wrecked.
26. Flood waters reached their height in Ohio; 460 lives lost, and estimated property loss above $300,000,000.
27. Turks surrendered Adrianople to the Bulgarians and Servians with 51,000 prisoners.

APRIL.

2. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment in London for suffragette outrages.
4. The Japanese treaty bill was passed in the Commons.
7. The Underwood tariff bill was introduced into U. S. Congress.
Hon. W. J. Hanna's Housing Aid bill was introduced into the Ontario Legislature.
9. The Borden Government's closure measure was introduced into the Commons.
10. The Duchess of Connaught underwent an operation in London.
13. Seven killed in a collision on the Vermont Central near St. Lambert, Canada.
14. Two hundred thousand Belgian workmen went on a strike for equal suffrage.
Illness of Pope Pius changed for the worse.
16. Hon. Adam Beck introduced his Hydro Radial bill in the Ontario Legislature.
Funeral of John Pierpont Morgan held in New York city.
17. The Sifton administration was returned to power in Alberta with a majority of 13 seats.
The French military balloon Zodiac burst at a height of 650 feet at Noisy-le-Grand, France; 4 officers and a pilot killed.
22. The Turkish fortress of Scutari captured by Montenegrins.
23. The "closure" amendment was passed in the Commons.
A hundred and twenty coal miners killed by explosion in the Cincinnati mine at Courtney, Pa.
24. Hugh Gordon, a farmer near Seaforth killed by his son Robert in a dispute.
28. The industrial strike in Belgium ended; loss caused by the strike $20,000,000.
A sharp earthquake shock was felt in Montreal and the Ottawa Valley.
29. The inquiry into Wm. Proudfoot's charges against Hon. W. J. Hanna and Sir James Whitney began in Toronto.

MAY.

2. The steamer Concordia collided with a bridge pier at the mouth of Tensas river, La., drowning 25 people.
Doctors in conclave in Toronto issued a warning regarding the Friedman consumption "cure."
4. Englehart, Ont., fireswept with a loss of $125,000.
Serious "free speech" riots occurred in London, Eng., because suffrage meetings were prohibited.
5. The Anglo-Saxon Peace Centenary Committee convened in New York.
Charles Gibson of Toronto sentenced to death for Rosenthal murder.
Fire in N. T. R. construction shack near Quebec cost four lives.
9. The Chatham Planet office was burned and two men lost their lives.
The Ontario Legislature prorogued.
12. The Dominion Budget brought down in Commons showed a surplus of $55,000,000.
14. Fourteen killed and 30 injured by a tornado at Omaha.
15. The Borden Naval Aid Bill passed the Commons by a majority of 33.
17. Firedamp explosion killed 15 miners at Pelle Valley, O.
22. The 100th anniversary of the birth of Richard Wagner, the master composer, celebrated throughout Germany.
24. Thirty-four people killed and many injured by the collapse of a pier at Long Beach, Cal., during a celebration of Empire Day by British citizens of South California.
Princess Louise, only daughter of the Kaiser married Prince Ernest of Cumberland at Berlin.
Luther McCarthy, the pugilist, was killed in a bout with Arthur Pelky in Calgary.
26. J. J. Donnelly of South Bruce, Col. Mason of Toronto, Alex. McCall of Norfolk and E. D. Smith of Welland were made Senators to fill the vacancies in Western Ontario.
29. The Senate passed the resolution refusing consideration of the Naval Aid Bill until it had been referred to the electors.
30. Treaty signed closing the Balkan War.

JUNE.

1. The Pre-Assembly Congress of the Presbyterian Church opened in Toronto.
3. Birthday honors included knighthood for Maj.-Gen. W. D. Otter, Ottawa; Hon. F. E. Baker, St. John, N.B.; Hon. C. P. Davidson, Montreal; Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, Winnipeg, and Dr. E. S. Worthington, Ottawa.
4. The royal commission on Technical Education appointed May, 1910 presented its report.
6. The battle of Stoney Creek in 1812 was commemorated and a monument unveiled.
Prince Albert, the King's second son, visited Niagara Falls.
The Dominion Parliament prorogued.
8. Miss Emily Davison, who tried to stop the Derby, died from injuries.
11. Fire in Welland destroyed the court house with a loss of $50,000.
Schefket Pasha, grand vizier of Turkey, assassinated in the streets of Constantinople.
12. Biscoe, Northern Ontario, visited by $250,000 fire.
13. Bush fires broke out near Charlton, Ont., destroying homesteads and mills.
17. Mrs. Bilodeau killed at Sherbrooke, Que., by a bomb in the mails.
Vilhjalmar Steffansson's Arctic expedition sailed from Victoria, B.C.
20. Father M. J. O'Brien appointed R. C. Bishop of Peterboro.
22. Four Montreal firemen killed in collapse of burning sash factory wall.
24. Twenty killed and many injured by explosion of mill dust in the Husted Milling plant, Buffalo.
25. Ten immigrants were killed when a C.P.R. train was derailed near Ottawa.
26. Arthur Meighan, M.P. for Portage la Prairie, appointed to Federal Solicitorship-General.
Jack Johnson, negro pugilist, evades police and escapes through Canada to Paris, France
29. Alarming earthquake shocks felt in Italy.

JULY.

3. Belle River, Northern Ontario, wiped out by forest fires. Powder magazines at Timmins and Schumacher blown up.
4. Peter Brown Creek, Northern Ontario, destroyed by flames.
6. St. Charles R. C. Church, Point St. Charles, Que., completely burned; loss $200,000.
7. Five Toronto students drowned near Niagara Falls while on a canoe trip.
8. Servia made formal declaration of war against Bulgaria.
10. Bulgaria was defeated and forced to appeal to the Powers.
11. The Ontario Government announced a plan to bonus farm courses in schools.
13. Capt. Bernard McIntyre and his wife perished in wreck on Lake Erie.
14. Colin Cameron (Con.) defeated John McQuaker (Lib.) by 278 in North Grey contest for Ontario Legislature.
Fourteen persons killed and 150 injured in a collision of electric trains at Los Angeles, Cal.
15. Prince Arthur of Connaught betrothed to Princess Alexandra Victoria Duchess of Fife.
House of Lords threw out Home Rule Bill a second time.
16. Robert Bridges appointed poet laureate of England.
22. Fire in a clothing factory at Binghamton, N.Y., resulted in a heavy loss of life.
23. U. S. Government issued a warning to Gen. Huerta to reform Mexico.
Turkey declared war against Bulgaria in defiance of Powers.
24. Seven lives lost in destruction of nitro-glycerine plant at Belveil, Que.
26. Pte. William Hawkins, 48th Highlanders, Toronto, won King's prize at Bisley, England.
28. Messrs. C. A. Magrath, W. A. McLean and R. M. Rankin were appointed members of Ontario's new Highways Commission.

AUGUST.

1. The first spring wheat of the season was cut at Morden, Man., establishing a record.
2. Nineteen miners killed in a colliery accident at Tower City, Pa.
3. Fire caused $100,000 damage in Toronto Exhibition grounds.
4. Seven persons were burned in destruction of home on Isle of Orleans.
Resignation of Henry Lane Wilson, U. S. Ambassador to Mexico accepted.
6. J. H. Mears arrived in New York, ending an around the world trip in 35 days, 21 hours, 35 minutes and 4 1-2 seconds, a record.
7. The Twelfth International Geological Congress assembled in the city of Toronto.
Benzine explosion in the Union Petroleum Works, Philadelphia, caused a loss of $800,000.
Capt. S. F. Cody, British aeronaut, killed at Aldershot, England, by the fall of a war aeroplane.
10. New alien land law, anti-Japanese, went into effect in California.
Peace treaty between Bulgaria against Greece, Servia and Roumania was signed at Bukharest.
11. Centennial Carnival began in Hamilton, Ont.
13. Governor Wm. Sulzer of New York impeached by the assembly.
Nanaimo, B.C., was put under martial law because of strikers' violence.
17. Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, escaped from the state asylum for insane criminals at Matteawan, N.Y., and fled to Canada.
Forty lives lost a the wreck of the State of California in Gambier Bay, off Alaska.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier opened his Quebec campaign at St. Hyacinthe.
20. Twentieth International Peace Congress opened at The Hague.
26. Centenary of Canadian victory at Chrysler's Farm celebrated near Morrisburg, Ont.
28. J. C. Turnbull's store collapsed at Peterboro, Ont., killing five and injuring two persons.
31. Serious strike riots occurred in Dublin, in which one man was killed and 365 hurt.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Viscount Haldane addressed the American Bar Association in Montreal.
Aviator Pegoud made his first

(To page five

Bear in Mind That We Sell Only The BEST

In Rubber Footwear

Whether you want a pair of Boots, Overshoes, Socks and Rubbers, Leather-Topped Rubbers, Felts and Rubbers, Light Rubbers or anything else in Heavy or Light Rubber Footwear, we have them in the Best quality only.

We are still agents for the famous "Mc Pherson's Lightning Hitch" Hockey Boots and have them in all sizes.

Big Reductions!

in all

Felt Slippers & Leggings.

GEO. E. REYNOLDS,
Phone 60. Shoe King

We woulb like all overdue accounts Settled at Once.

Books Received In The Public Library.

FICTION

667	Mischief Maker	Oppenheim
668	Southerner	Dixon
669	Shepherd of the Hills	Wright
670	That Painter of Udells	"
671	Otherwise Phyllis	Nicholson
672	Merille Daws	Spearman
673	Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary	
674	Wm. Adolphus Turnpike	Banks
675	Garden Without Walls	Dawson
676	Maid of the Forest	Periee
677	The Hollow of Her Hand	
678	White Linen Nurse	Abbott
679	Iron Trail	Beach
680	Hager	Johnston
681	Laddie	Porter
682	The Passionate Friends	Wells
683	The Flirt	Larkington
684	Business of Life	Chambers
685	Adventures of Captain O'Shea	
686	Road of Living Men	Comfort
687	Silent Battle	Gibbs
688	Mating of Lydia	Ward
689	Amature Gentlemen	Fernol
690	Port of Adventure	Williamson
691	Inside of the Cup	Churchill
692	Martha By The Day	Lippman
693	Rising Dawn	Begbie
694	Poison Belt	Doyle
695	Secret City	Boke
696	Looking Forward	Bedley
697	Courting Christina	Bell
698	Coryston Family	Ward
699	The Way Home	King
700	Heart of the Hills	Fox
701	The Streak	Potter
702	Hon. Mr. Laconish	Farnol
703	Mr. Pratts Patients	Lincoln
704	valley of the Moon	London
705	Van Cleve	Watts
706	Stranger at the Gate	Wright
707	Wolf Patrol	Finnemore
708	Wild Wa	Milton

(To be continued)

Chatterton Chips

The logs are coming into the lumber yard here quite lively now and it begins to look like business. The Stapley Bros. are doing the sawing and expect a good sized run.

Mr. John Frederick who married Miss May McCutcheon of Belleville is off on his wedding tour. We wish them a happy journey through life.

The Palmer family have moved on the Jas. A. Bird farm which they purchased last fall.

Mrs. Mary Baragar of Belleville has purchased the Palmer place at the Lake and intends moving there soon.

Our open winter gets it in the neck once in a while.

The old Bear had to go back again.

Jas. Fargey has purchased a bunch of fine Durham cows.

Imperial Counter Check Books at the News-Argus Office!

DISCOVERED PETROLEUM

Mr. L. J. Ross, a New York mining expert, who has been in Bancroft for several weeks, claims to have discovered petroleum in this district, and negotiations are already under way for the purchase of several properties. We hope Mr. Ross's expectations will be fully realized.—Bancroft Times.

Job Printing PROMPTLY EXECUTED

THE NEWS-ARGUS.

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF STIRLING AND VICINITY

An Excellent ADVERTISING MEDIUM

$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. $1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1914.

VOL. XXXV, No. 22

Stock Taking Sale!

BARGAINS: – in Odd Lines of Under Wear, Sweaters, Over Coats and Suits!

Ladies Small Furs at Cost!

25 pr. ct. Off

Mens Fur Coats and Ladies Jackets of all Kinds,

FRED. T. WARD

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALIST

The "Tango" Tangle.

(Belleville Ontario.)

The length to which fads are carried in these days is evinced by the fervor with which the tango is exploited. Half column editorials are devoted to it, and the wires are kept hot with what this or that person thinks about it. Already scientific slivers are rushing into print with wonderful discoveries they have made. Our own private opinion publically expressed is that if a man and woman want to get on a dancing floor, and give an illustration of an interlocked directorate trying to unscramble itself or a couple of hopelessly tangled and tangoed clothespins on a wind shaken line, it is peculiarly their own affair. It is one of the privileges of this great and glorious dominion that every citizen and citizeness is given the fullest freedom to make any kind, or as many kinds of a blamed fool of themselves as they wish.

Wedding Invitations

NEATLY PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE AT THE

NEWS-ARGUS OFFICE

COOK AND FOX

THE STORE OF QUALITY

FEBRUARY SPECIALS, READ THESE!

EVERY NUMBER A MONEY SAVER

SPECIAL Manufacturers Clearing of CORSETS

We have been successful in securing another lot of clearing corsets from the factory. These are not damaged or seconds but lines they have decided to discard. Styles come in short, medium and full length. Regular price up to $1.50. while they last.

YOUR CHOICE FOR **79**C. PER PAIR,

Make your selections early, while we have your size.

Girls Serge Dresses

Another lot from the makers clearing. These arrived too late for our sale. You have the opportunity now. These dresses are made from a good wool serge, neat styles, navy trimmed with Red, White and Royal. **Sizes 4 yrs to 14 yrs. Reg. up to $3.50. To Clear at $1. 98.**

Sweater Coat Clearing

Several lines of Ladies, Gents and Youths Coats in plain and fancy weaves In very best shades. **Regular prices up to $2.25. To Clear $1.39 each.**

Ribbons - - Ribbons

Several lines of plain and fancy ribbons, all popular shades in silk and satin, 3 to 5½ ins wide. This is a rare opportunity as Ribbons are going to be very much in demand for Spring. **Regular up to 40c. yd. Your Choice 19c. yd.**

GROCERY SPECIALS

Valencia Oranges. Thin skins and juicy To clear 12c. a Doz.
Lily White Baking Powder Quart sealer 25c.
Clover Honey any quantity 13c. a lb.
This season's pack. Salmon, fine quality 10c. a tin
Canned Cherries 2 tins for 25c.
Canned Peaches, heavy syrup 11 15c.
Canned Pears heavy syrup 2 for 25c.
Club House Olives extra fine Reg. 25 " 20c.
Fine Toilet Soap 8 bars for 25c.
Layer Figs Reg. 10c. Bon. 4 for 25c.
Finest and largest stock of fresh Cake 10. 12½ & 15c. a lb

The Store of Quality PHONE 43 | COOK & FOX | HIGHEST PRICES ALLOWED FOR PRODUCE

UNION BANK OF CANADA

The Business-like Way to Handle Sales Notes

Most farmers heartily dislike the task of collecting Sales Notes from their old friends and neighbours.

It's much simpler and more satisfactory to place them all in our hands for collection when they become due. Or we will discount them for you and give you the cash at once if you wish.

Stirling Branch, —W. S. MARTIN,— Manager.
Peterboro South End Branch;- D. C. MacRostie, Mgr.
BRANCH ALSO AT SPRING BROOK

Probably the strongest timber in the world is a species of eucalyptus, known as yate, which grows to a considerable size in Australia. Its average tensile strength is 24,000 pounds per square inch; in other words a bar of this wood one inch square will (in theory at least) hold up a weight of twelve tons. This is equal to good cast iron. No similar tests of Canadian woods have as yet been made, but at the Forest Products Laboratories, recently established by the Dominion Government at McGill University, it is proposed to investigate the mechanical properties of native tree-species, with a view of determining on a scientific basis, their utility for structural work.

There are now twenty-seven technically trained foresters in the permanent employ of the Dominion Forestry Branch.

THE OLD WOODEN CRADLE

Twas roomy—there were five of us
To make the welkin ring.
As we clambered in that cradle,
Beneath its shelt'ring wing,
One always sat in front to drive,
And one behind to steer
That wooden cradle, old and worn
To childish hearts most dear.

These befrilled, beruffled baskets
All done in pink and blue,
Are cheating kiddies out of joys
And pleasures not a few;
It cured our every ache and pain
And soothed our every fear
That wooden cradle, old and worn
To childish hearts most dear.

We sometimes played it was a ship,
We, sailors on the deck,
And then again it was a train,
But, always came the wreck;
Sweet memories seem to cling around,
(To some it may seem queer)
That wooden cradle, old and worn
To childish hearts so dear.

And as the mother gently rocked
And sang a lullaby,
Sweet sleep would o'er our senses steal
And close the wearied eye,
These hours were most refreshing—we'll
Recall them year by year,
Also that cradle, old and worn
To childish hearts so dear.

In childhood's years it was one thing
That we our own could call,
It stood by us in whooping cough,
Mumps, measles, or a fall,
It was a friend in every need,
So for it give a cheer,
That wooden cradle, old and worn,
To childish hearts so dear.

Great men as children slumbered there
Within its depths so soft,
Bereft of ribbon, lace, and bows,
Would grieve if it were scoffed;
In fancy we can see it still,
With mother ever near,
That wooden cradle, old and worn,
To childish hearts so dear.

That cradle to the attic's gone,
None e'er can take its place,
We loved so well its painted boards
And all its ample space,
Now for that cradle let us drop
In memory a tear
That wooden cradle, old and worn
To childish hearts so dear.

S. E. Faulkner.

Owing to the pressure of work we were unable to make report of the closing meeting of the old Board of Education which was held in the office of G. G. Thrasher on Tuesday of last week, the retiring Chairman Dr. Walt presided, the members being all present but F. T. Ward, Principals McIntosh and Williams were also in attendance and Principal Kennedy was also expected but was attending the Presbyterian Congregation meeting as also was Mr. Ward.

The matter of cigarette smoking by the school students was discussed and information placed before the Board that someone was allowing their premises as a rendevious for the boys for the purpose, after some discussion Messrs. Mather and Hadley were appointed a committee to look into the matter of truantsy in general and the matter of cigarette smoking by the students and for them to solicit the co-operation of the Reeve with them.

Principal A. D. McIntosh of the Agricultural school reported that the school had been opened the day before with an attendance 9 in the morning 11 in the afternoon and 13 on Tuesday and he expected the attendance would increase.

Prin. Williams reported on some matters of the Public School and struck a right keynote when he complained of the overloading of the courses of study for the children which resulted in the children not having time to learn any subject to which they were specially adapted thoroughly but were forced to slip over a large number of studies getting a smattering of each. He also referred to the fact that technical education was forging to the front and he thought it would be quite general before very long in the schools.

About 9 P. M. on invitation of Dr. Walt the retiring chairman, those present wended their way to the Kerby House where Host Barrigan laid out a tempting spread which was done full justice to, and at which when nearing the end Principal Kennedy made his belated appearance.

At the first, just as the party were sitting down, Dr. Alger was called away and Mr. Ward failing to appear the party was still two short.

Dr. Walt made a few remarks on the pleasant relations he had with the Board during his four years occupancy of the chair, and called for the toast "The King" which was honored standing, the Chairman then called on the Vice Chairman J. S. Morton to conduct the rest of the toasts etc. As Principal Kennedy was still busy Principal Williams was called on and went quite fully into school matters, after which Principal McIntosh gave a resume of matters in his department and claimed that Stirling by its central position was destined to be in the future quite an important Educational Centre, and congratulated the Board on the spirit they and the Council had shown in school matters, and urged a continuance of the same zeal to be prepared for the larger field he felt confident was at hand in the near future. Principal Kennedy now being ready gave quite a lengthy resume of High school matters after which several members of the Board gave short addresses all highly euligizing the retiring Chairman Dr. Walt on the highly efficient manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the Board during his four years in the chair, to which the genial Doctor made a short reply and after a speech from Member Mather giving the toast The retiring Chairman Dr. Walt and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," the company wended their several ways home at a respectable hour.

On Wednesday evening the New Board held their organization meeting at which J. S. Morton was elected Chairman, W. R. Mather Vice Chairman, on motion Dr. Walt seconded by F. T. Ward that the Chairman appoint a nomination committee for the different committees as well as Secty-Tres. the following were named-Dr. Walt, Belshaw, Martin, Ward and Bird which reported as follows, Finance—Walt, Meiklejohn, Bird; Property—Belshaw, Hadley, Thompson; Visiting—Belshaw, Shaw, Bird; Teachers—Ward, Walt, Alger; Cadet-Corp—Alger, Morton, Walt; Secty-Tres.—G. G. Thrasher, on motion library affairs were deferred to the next meeting and Secty was instructed to enquire into amendment of Library Act. The Chairman and Dr. Walt were appointed a committee to watch Legislation in reference to Technical and Vocational teaching in High Schools.

On motion the Principal of the High School was to give reports of pupil's progress and standing three times a year to the parents.

On motion the meetings of the Board are to be held in future on the first Tuesday of each month.

ANNIVERSARY,—

On the evening of Feb. 5th a very pleasing event took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Ketcheson Harold, being the 25th anniversary of their marriage. The evening was delightful, the sleighing excellent, which was a pleasant feature to all interested. The guests hailed from Belleville, Stirling, Madoc, Spring Brook and Harold. It will be needless to say to those that have been in their home that all was done to make the evening brilliant. As the social part is a gift to Mr. and Mrs. Ketcheson and family. Mr Ketcheson has lived here most all his life, and has always been found a very kind obliging neighbor and friend. His amiable wife who was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Danford of Madoc, has proved herself a lady of kind sympathetic nature, and has made many warm friends for herself since coming here. The pretty display of presents were numerous and valuable and will ever be a reminder to them of Feb. 5th 1914. Another item of interest is that the bridesmaid Miss Charlotte Ketcheson now Mrs. John Osborne and the groomsman Mr. Jas. Danford were also present.

After the third large table had enjoyed a dainty wedding feast, remarks were then made in honor of the bride and groom Mr. Caleb Lloyd our popular Photographer then took a picture of the happy crowd. The rest of the evening was spent in music and games till a very late hour, when the guests formed a very large circle and invited the Bridal party in the centre and all sang in good style "Auld Lang Syne." Then the crowd dispersed to their several homes, all expressing themselves as to the good time enjoyed, wishing Mr. and Mrs. Ketcheson many years of health and harpiness, and hoping they might exceed their golden anniversary.

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QUESTION,—

Robert Brown started from Belleville for Fidler's Mills at 6 o'clock A. M. he travelled at the rate of 4 miles an hour. James Smith started from Fidler's Mills for Belleville at the same time 6 o'clock A. M. They met on the road, and 3 hours after they met, Robert Brown arrived at Fidler's Mills, and 12 hours after they met, James Smith reached Belleville. It is understood that each travelled at a uniform rate.

How far is it from Belleville to Fidler's Mills? and how many miles an hour did James Smith travel?

W. H. Minchin.

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A Dark Shadow;

Or, A Coming Vengeance

CHAPTER XXXIII.—(Cont'd.)

"Hold up! Pull yourself together, Tibby," he said. "You've got a chance of redeeming your character for shrewdness, my child, girl—whatever you are! You and I have got to keep our heads straight. I guessed she had gone, I knew he'd followed her, when they told me at my place that you had been to his rooms yelling at him like a wild cat.—You don't know where they've gone? That's bad. But there's just a chance for us. I saw Koshki early in the evening; he was in a little frowsy pub, he and some gentlemen of his kidney. I watched him go out with two individuals it would be gross flattery to call men. They went eastward. And that's where Mina is, and Clive Harvey, too. Now, we'll go round to that pub, Tibby, and see whether we can hear anything of the gentry. Go and put your head under that tap, while I load this revolver, which I caught up out of a drawer as I was leaving."

Tibby set her teeth, tore off her grotesque hat, turned on the tap over the sink, and held her head under the cold stream of water.

"You've got some sense, Mr. Quilton," she said, as she came up gasping and scrubbing her face and head with a jack-towel. "That's put me strite. And now, if you've got one of those pistols for me——"

Quilton shook his head as he slipped the revolver in his pocket. "One's enough, Tibby," he said. "There's six chambers, and I've got an awkward knack of never missing. Come on! I demonstrate my sense of your cuteness, you observe, Tibby, by requesting your company; and I beg you will not disappoint me by screaming or squealing or otherwise giving way to that universal curse of women—the nerves."

She looked up at him, with her eyes flashing, her lips drawn straight.

"If there was time, I'd teach you to sauce me, you—you waxwork show," she panted. "But you just save Mina and Mr. Clive, and I'll let you off."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

He nodded, and they went quickly downstairs, but more slowly when they reached the street, quickening their pace again as they left the Rents behind them. Quilton led the way down a hideous alley, rich with fruit ripe for the gallows, and threading their way through the groups of drunken men and frowsy women they reached a low-browed villainous public-house. As they did so, and Quilton peered through the half-open doorway, Tibby touched his arm. A dirty, disreputable-looking four-wheeler had drawn up a few yards away, and two men got out. One was Koshki, his battered face half-hidden by a blood-stained bandage.

They lifted out a third man, who appeared to be dead or unconscious and helped him as quickly as they could, for Koshki staggered as if he were weak with loss of blood, into the public-house. Quilton, who had drawn Tibby aside into the dark and evil shadows, ran to the cab, and, giving the man a sovereign, told him to wait. Then he went back to Tibby.

"There's some dangerous work before us, Tibby," he whispered impressively. "Will you go back?"

For answer she gave him a glance of furious scorn; and he nodded. The potman, a burly ruffian, whose nightly task it was to fling out the majority of his customers, came out of the vile public-house to air himself; and Quilton went up to him, and said quite softly:

"Ask Mr. Koshki to step out to speak to one of the Brotherhood, will you?"

The man glared at him ferociously, but Quilton made a sign, the man started, muttered something, and went in. Koshki came out almost immediately. At sight of Quilton he drew back with an oath. Quilton, who had his right hand in his jacket pocket, smiled.

"I've got you covered through my pocket, Koshki," he said, "and by my life, I'll shoot you like a dog if you offer to go back." He stepped up to him, and whispered in his ear; and Koshki started and swore again. Quilton said almost sweetly. "Oh, yes; I know all about that affair. It was murder, and I'll hang you if you don't do what I want. Come this way; we are attracting too much attention for a modest man."

As he spoke, he took his hand out of his pocket, as if he were sure of his man; and Koshki followed. When they reached the cab, Quilton said quite pleasantly:

"Tell the man to drive us where they are. The horse is quite fresh, I see. Who's this?" as Koshki stared at Tibby. "The sister. Yes; she is going with us. Sharp, now! I'm an impatient man, though you wouldn't think it; and I've got an itch on me to shoot you which is almost irresistible. See?"

With a volley of muttered oaths Koshki gave the direction, then seemed about to draw back; but Quilton gave him almost a friendly touch on the shoulder.

"In with you," he said. "I'm hankering for your company. You've been bashed about a bit—I can trace Mr. Harvey's hand: he hits hard, doesn't he?—but you are all right; you've had a good go of brandy: I can smell it."

Koshki got into the cab, and coiled himself up into a corner like a scotched snake. Now and again during the journey Quilton said a word or two to Tibby; but otherwise silence reigned. It was, perhaps, as awful a journey as that which Clive had just taken. But Quilton displayed no impatience, whatever he may have felt; they traversed the soul-quelling district, the earthly inferno through which Clive had passed; and at last reached their destination. Quilton handed up some more money to the cabman, and told him to wait; then he linked his arm in Koshki's.

"I'm not fond of talking, as you know," he said sauvely, "but I should like to tell you exactly how this charming little case stands; or, rather, how you stand. I imagine that you have lured Miss Mina and Mr. Harvey down to this cherful spot, and have promised to 'put them away,' and slip them into the river—a very old dodge, quite a familiar one in this salubrious, highly moral neighborhood. And now we may be in time to save them. I sincerely trust we may, for your sake. I say your sake, because, if we should unfortunately be too late, I am going to adopt one of two courses: at present I have not quite decided which it shall be. I shall either hand you over to the police, and get a press ticket to witness your execution—I'm a journalist, as you may know—or I shall shoot you, and put you in the river in accordance with the touchingly simple formula which prevails in this district. Now, seeing how you stand, I think you will agree with me that it would be well for you to render Miss Tibby and me all the assistance of which you are capable."

Tibby turned her haggard face up to Quilton with a look of eloquent admiration, admiration which was so profound that for the moment it even overmastered her terror and apprehension.

"Oh, you're a good 'un!" she murmured brokenly.

Quilton smiled and pressed her arm. "Not at all, Tibby," he said. "As a matter of fact, I'm a bad 'un, a very bad 'un, when I'm thwarted."

Koshki passed his blood-stained hand across his face. "We'd better take a boat," he said hoarsely, his battered lips twitching. "There's one down this slip."

As they spoke, a hideous laugh, the shrill laugh one thinks of in connection with a hyena, rose above the sullen lapping of the water on the slip. Quilton's manner changed instantly.

"Quick, you dog!" he cried. "The boat, the boat!"

CHAPTER XXXV

At the slip they found a boat which Koshki and his confederates had moored there in case circumstances should compel them to take to the river; and Koshki slipped into the boat almost as quickly as Quilton; for he knew that his life hung by a thread and depended upon the rescue of his victims. With Tibby in the stern, trembling, and yet tense with excitement and a faint dawning of hope, the men rowed out into the river. The rain had ceased, the sky was clearing, and the moon was beginning to show dimly through the drifting clouds. The tide was running fast against them.

A scene more calculated to chill the soul could not be imagined; all kinds of nameless horrors, with Death as the central figure, seemed to brood over it; and Tibby shuddered, and could not repress a faint moan.

"Keep her in, keep her in!" growled Koshki, his guttral voice scarcely audible.

Quilton, who was, of course, pulling the second oar so that he should have Koshki in front of him, looked over his shoulder with keen eagerness; but he could discern nothing for a time; presently he saw a dim light coming through the murk that hung about the shore; he knew instinctively that it was burning at the point they were making for, and he quickened his stroke. Both men were now pulling with frantic force, with the perspiration streaming from their faces, their teeth clenched, and Tibby was leaning forward scanning the water with fearful eagerness. Suddenly, as they shot abreast of the faint light, she sprang to her feet, and uttered a cry, a suppressed scream.

"There, there!" she cried, pointing to something floating a little ahead of hem.

Quilton saw it almost as soon as she did, and both men strained at the oar. They came alongside it, and the dull light of the moon revealed Mina's white face. Both men seized her, she was lifted into the boat, and Tibby flung herself beside her, panting:

"A knife! a knife!"

In an instant the ropes were cut, and Tibby caught the lifeless form to her bosom. "She's dead, she's dead!" she wailed.

But Quilton, who had been feeling for Mina's heart, uttered a hoarse cry of relief.

"She's not, she's not! She's alive! Quiet now, Tibby! We are fighting for her life! Be calm! She's in your hands, remember: yours! Here's brandy—give her a little, not too much. Our work's not yet done: there's Harvey to find."

"There he is!" said Koshki with an oath, and he pointed to another dark object just ahead of them.

They made for it with almost incredible speed, grabbed at it, and hauled Clive aboard. His case was worse than Mina's; and Quilton, after severing his bonds, bent over him for some minutes in silence.

"Is he dead?" whispered Tibby hoarsely. "If he is, it won't be much use bringing her to life."

Quilton stretched out his hand for the brandy; presently he said:

"He's—yes, he's alive; but—we must get ashore at once, and get a doctor.—Pull for that ruined shed where the light is," he said to Koshki sternly.

Koshki pulled, and as he did so, looked from side to side with a cunning gleam in his small eyes. As the boat approached the opening of the shed from which Clive and Mina had been launched to death, he dropped the oars, and leaping out of the boat waded to shore. Quilton sprang to the oars, and as he pulled looked over his shoulder.

Koshki was running staggeringly up the steep incline towards the lantern, which Quilton knew the brute intended to extinguish; but suddenly, Quilton saw the figure of a woman glide out from the darkness, and confront Koshki. It was Sara, her arms waving wildly, her face working like a mad-woman's.

"Traitor!" she hissed. "You have betrayed me! Tell me they are dead, that it's not too late!"

Koshki swore at her, and laughed with ruffianly contempt. "You're sold, old lady," he said. "They've been too sharp for us; both the gel and that swine, Harvey, are alive, curse him! Get out of my way, let me pass!"

"You shall not!" she screamed, stretching out her arms. "You have betrayed me! I'll keep you here, and leave him to deal with you."

"Out of it!" he snarled. "Out of my way, or I'll——"

He raised his hand to strike her; but her hand had shot up before his, the long knife gleamed dully in the moonlight as she poised it for the stroke; then the blade came down with an unerring aim, and, flinging up his arms, and screaming like an animal wounded to death, Koshki swayed from side to side, and suddenly pitched downwards on the slimy stones. Sara spurned the body with her foot; then, as Quilton leapt ashore and made fast the boat, she sprang to the lantern, overturned it, and glided away into the darkness.

When Clive came to and, opening his eyes, gazed vacantly about him, his returning consciousness told him that he was lying in his own bedroom, and that Quilton was sitting beside him. For a minute or two Clive could remember nothing; then when the hideous scenes through which he had passed came crowding back upon his brain, he was convinced that he had just awakened from a nightmare. He tried to move, to raise himself, to speak; but to his amazement he found that his limbs were as heavy as lead, that he had no strength to raise himself, that his voice came with difficulty, as if he had to fetch it from a long way off. It was Quilton who first spoke, as he gave Clive a drink.

"Come back again then, old man?" he said, with his old impassive manner, but with just a hint of tenderness and of anxiety. "You've been a deuce of a long while. And now you have woke up, you'd better let me do all the palaver. —There! drink this!—You want to know how she is, of course? She's in a good deal beter trim than you are; in fact, she's nearly all right."

Clive's chest heaved with a labored sigh, and he closed his eyes that Quilton might not see the tears that painfully welled up in them; but Quilton was staring at the wall.

"Yes; she's had a bad time, of course; but they hadn't treated her as they treated you: you were badly bashed, old man; in fact, you must have the constitution of a rhinoceros, or you would be up aloft by this time. Yes; she's all right; and I'll let you go to her, see her, when you're strong enough. That's the best kind of tonic I can give you. Any more questions to ask? Dozens, of course. Well, I'll relieve that too active brain of yours by answering a few. You'll be interested in hearing that the Honorable Clive Harvey is confined to his bed by an accident—not a serious one: accident while driving in a hansom cab: horse fell down, right hon. gentleman struck his face: absolute quiet and repose insisted upon by his medical adviser: 'friends will kindly accept this intimation.' "

Clive tried to stretch out his hand to the man who had been so true a friend in the hour of such terrible need; but he had to be content with expressing his gratitude by a look.

"And that charmingly melodramatic scoundrel, Koshki: do you feel any interest in him?" said Quilton with a drawl and a face like a block of wood. "A man answering to his description, or, rather, I should say a body, was picked up in the river, down Sheerness way. He had been stabbed, no doubt in a row—probably caused by some act of treachery of his; for he appears to have been one of the gang of Anarchists who find a safe and pleasant refuge in this land of liberty: one of those men, my dear Harvey, whose death, by any means, violent or peaceful, may be regarded as an unalloyed boon to any community. The police regard his taking off with a complacency which amounts to a serene satisfaction, and have not taken any particular trouble to discover the person or persons who has or have relieved the aforesaid inhabitants of this land of liberty of ours of one of its most distinguished aliens. Let me see; is there any other news? Hem—ah, yes! Do you happen to remember a Hindoo woman who was servant to Lady Edith Chesterleigh? If so, did you ever notice anything peculiar in her manner? I ask you because the poor woman has gone out of her mind. She is in a lunatic asylum, private lunatic asylum. I—er—happened to call at Lord Chesterleigh's on business, purely personal and private business, the morning after—er—your accident; and I found her raving about 'spies' and 'bodies floating on the river'; the kind of stuff we used to see in a blood-and-thunder play at the old Surrey Theatre. Ah, you don't remember them perhaps. Being an old acquaintance, let us say friend, of Lord Chesterleigh's, I took the liberty of having her at once placed under proper control; and I'm glad to say that Lord Chesterleigh, when he returned to town —he had been up to Scotland—quite approved of the steps I had taken."

The blood struggled to Clive's face, and his eyes sought Quilton's anxiously; but Quilton still stared at the wall as he said:

"Yes; I had a long talk with Lord Chesterleigh about—about various matters."

"He knows?" whispered Clive.

"He knows just as much as I chose to tell him," said Quilton coolly.

"And—and—she, Lady Edith?"

Quilton was silent while one could count twenty; then he said slowly and reflectively, as if they had been discussing a debatable point:

"I am one of those men, my dear Harvey, who consider, rightly or wrongly, that a Foreign Secretary should not be content with sticking at home, here in England, and grubbing away at an office in Whitehall; but that he should go abroad, and make himself acquainted with the foreign nations with which he has to do business. Lord Chesterleigh appears to be of my mind; for, things being a bit slack just now, he has started on a long political tour." He paused for a moment. "And Lady Edith accompanies him, of course. Lord Chesterleigh has made arrangements which will permit of quite a long tour, and will be away for many months. He came to see you when you were at your very worst, your very 'barmiest,' and was naturally much distressed by your condition; indeed, he would not leave England until you had taken a decided turn for the better. He left a message for you. You would like to have it.—Do you think I'd better give it to you now—are you strong enough?"

(To be continued.)

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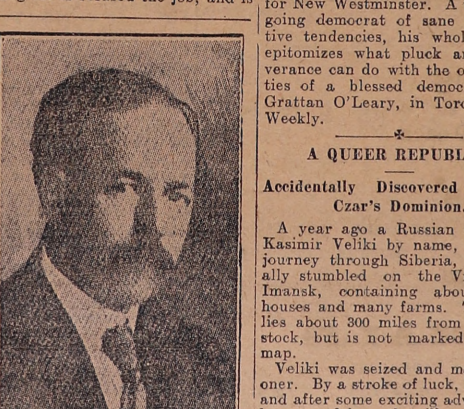
BLACK, GREEN or MIXED 051

FROM PAGE TO LEGISLATOR.

James David Taylor, Member for New Westminster, B.C.

A few times every generation things work out almost according to the novelist in his wildest flights of fancy. Now and then the poor boy walks into the bank and asks for a job, picking up a pin the while, and thereby attracting the attention of grizzly steel-hearted boss, gets the job, and soon becomes president of the bank. It's bound to happen very often, of course, that the youngster is refused the job, and is rated soundly for stealing the pin, but not always. Occasionally the brakeman gets to be boss of the road, and once in a blue moon the legislative page becomes the powerful statesman in the body where he once ran errands.



Mr. J. D. Taylor, M.P.

Nearly 40 years ago—37 to be exact — a blue-eyed blonde-haired youngster of 13 summers who bore the name of James David Taylor, applied for the position of page in the Canadian House of Commons. He got the job all right, and for the next five months of the session of '76 lightly answered the beck and call of Mackenzie (who was the Prime Minister), Macdonald, Blain, Thompson, Tupper, and incidentally Wilfrid Laurier, whose antagonist in the same Commons in the years to come fate and decreed him to be. That was a stirring session, as our political historians have not neglected to note, and the youthful page imbibed in large draughts a love for political conflict, and dreamed of the days when perchance he, too, would strike a heroic pose and declaim for the "plain people." Being a page, however exciting it may appear to the juvenile, is not very lucrative financially, and "Jimmie" Taylor, like the majority of other mortals, needed all the loose change he could accumulate. A printing press had that strange attraction for him which some noted men of letters seem to think it had for them, and the following year he forsook the paging game to become a printer's apprentice in the office of the Ottawa Citizen, graduating as a full-fledged Typographical Union man five years later. But somehow or other politics and journalism seemed to call him with an irresistible force, and after four years at the printing business he went down to Montreal as a reporter on one of the big dailies. He had a habit of getting at the heart of things that caught the eye of the chief editor, and they soon sent him to Ottawa to record the proceedings of Parliament from the Press Gallery. He was heartily welcomed by, met upon an equal footing, and even mildly criticized at times, by the same men for whom, not ten years before, he meekly ran errands. It was a long stride upwards, but Taylor had no thought of making the Press Gallery his terminus, and now recalled his page boy dreams of some day becoming a member of Parliament himself.

Became an Editor.

He went through the fierce campaign of 1891, and his vivid reports of some of the spectacular meetings of that stirring political struggle were models of graphic and faithful reporting. His work attracted such favorable attention, indeed, that he received and accepted a flattering offer of a position on the editorial staff of the Victoria Colonist. That was in 1892. By 1900, J. D. Taylor had become a force to reckon with in the somewhat tangled political situation on the coast. He moved to New Westminster to become managing editor of The Columbian, and four years later he was chosen as the Conservative standard-bearer. Taylor's party was almost annihilated, but he himself triumphed, and three months later he entered the House of Commons to fight with and against some of the men whose page he had been in the same legislative chamber twenty-eight years before.

In the House of Commons to-day there is no more highly respected and conscientious member than this same J. D. Taylor, who still sits for New Westminster. A thorough-going democrat of sane conservative tendencies, his whole career epitomizes what pluck and perseverance can do with the opportunities of a blessed democracy.—M. Grattan O'Leary, in Toronto Star Weekly.

A QUEER REPUBLIC.

Accidentally Discovered in the Czar's Dominion.

A year ago a Russian traveller, Kasimir Veliki by name, during a journey through Siberia, accidentally stumbled on the Village of Imansk, containing about 1.000 houses and many farms. The town lies about 300 miles from Vladivostock, but is not marked on any map.

Veliki was seized and made prisoner. By a stroke of luck, however, and after some exciting adventures, he escaped from the village, but before doing so he learned that the community claimed to be independent of both the czar and the government of Pekin. Over a dirty inn floated a flag which resembled the Russian tri-color, but was embroidered with a bad copy of the Chinese dragon.

At Vladivostock, Veliki's story was at first not believed. Afterward a commission of enquiry was sent out, under an escort of 500 Cossacks with three mountain guns. The commission occupied the town by surprise and returned to Vladivostock with a complete report. It discovered that the republic had been started first as a holy retreat for ascetics, and that it afterward fell into the hands of Russian and Chinese convicts and prospered amazingly.

The Russian commission, carefully guarded by the 500 Cossacks, set itself to examine the laws and economic state of the republic. They had opportunities to see the law at work. When they entered the village a man was being hung up by the heels for stealing a horse, and not far off a naked Chinese, who had been beaten to death, lay in the snow. Around his body danced Imansk women, singing menacing songs. The punished Chinese, it appears, had broken the local fishing law.

In the Era of "Social" Justice.

Judge—Yours is a very serious crime, my man. Fifty years ago it was a hanging matter.

Horse Thief—Well, your honor, fifty years hence it mayn't be a crime at all.

HUGE WAR FACTORY.

Krupp's Great Works Had a Humble Beginning.

Germany's war factory is one of the greatest enterprises of the world. It had a humble beginning, the first "factory" being really a cottage, and but six men were employed. Frederick Krupp began operations with the dogged purpose of achieving fame. Sacrificing both resources and health to the object in view, he bequeathed, at his death in 1826, nothing but a small forge and his secret of making crucible steel to his son Alfred, then fourteen years of age. How this lad, imbued by a similar spirit, converted, as if by a magician's wand, the little forge into the huge works of the present day, employing something like 70,000 workmen, is a remarkable story of enterprise and energy. It was the secret of crucible steel bequeathed by Frederick Krupp to his son that made the Krupp works, and enabled succeeding generations to make it the greatest of its kind in the world.

The present Krupp works dominate the whole of Essen, a town of about 300,000 inhabitants. Situated in the centre close to the railway, they, together, with their attendant institutions, cover an area of 500 acres.

The tentacle arms of the vast establishment stretch out octopus-like on all sides. Two thousand trucks and over fifty locomotives rush along these tracks daily, conveying Germany's guns, armor-plates, ammunition and shells to German garrisons, forts, ports and harbors. Six thousand tons of coal, coke and briquettes are poured daily into the huge creature's capacious jaws. One and a quarter million tons of fuel are required annually to appease its insatiable appetite. Twenty million cubic metres of water, or more than the 450,000 inhabitants of Cologne consume yearly, are used in the works.

Krupp's is admirably organized from a business point of view for the purposes it serves. To begin with, it is really, if not nominally, in the hands of a single individual. When it was turned into a company in 1903 the sole "vendor" was Fraulein Krupp, the founder of the firm. The value of the entire undertaking was then estimated at $67,500,000, from which the liabilities to the amount of $27,500,000 had to be deducted, leaving a dividend-bearing capital of $40,000,000. Of this, Fraulein Krupp took up all but $1,000, which it was necessary to allot among the other "founders."

The capital was raised to $45,000,000 in 1906, the new millions being entirely provided by the Krupp family. There are three loans on which interest must be paid at the rate of four per cent. The net profit of the concern in one year was $6,250,000 in 1906-7, and this entire sum, less the interest on $1,000, went into the pocket of Freidrich Krupp's daughter.

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The Guaranteed "ONE DYE for All Kinds of Cloth.

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You soon get tired of fighting when you can't hit back.

The poet Wordsworth used to compose in bed at night. Nudging his wife in the small hours he would say: "Maria, get up. I've thought of a good word." And Mrs. Wordsworth would rise sleepily, light a candle and write at her husband's dictation for ten or fifteen minutes. A couple of hours later Wordsworth would wake her again. "Get up, Maria. I've got a good word," he would repeat. But one night Mrs. Wordsworth put a stop forever to his nocturnal dictation. Her husband, awakening her with the usual, "Get up—I've thought of a good word," was startled by her reply: "Oh, get up yourself! I've thought of a bad word."

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

For DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic, Shipping Fever and Catarrhal Fever.

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep, and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures."

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NO DUST NO RUST

Concrete walks need no repairs

THEY are not only best at first but are cheaper in the end than any other kind of walk. They are clean, permanent and safe. There is nothing to become loose nor are they slippery. They improve the general appearance of a house and are a source of great satisfaction to every housewife because they keep children out of the mud, prevent colds from wet feet and prevent dirt from being "tracked in" on floors and carpets. Equally important is the fact that they never wear out and never need repairs.

This free book "What the Farmer can do with Concrete" tells all about concrete walks and how to build them, and a score of other things needed on every farm. Write for it to-day.

Farmer's Information Bureau

Canada Cement Company Limited

511 Herald Building

Montreal

Grain, Cattle and Cheese

Prices of These Products in the Leading Markets are Here Recorded

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—Flour, Ontario wheat, fours, 90 per cent, $3.65 to $3.70, seaboard, and at $3.65, Toronto. Manitoba—First patents, in jute bags, $5.40; do., seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.70.

Manitoba wheat—Bay ports, No. 1 Northern, 99c, and No. 2, 94 1-4c; Goderich, 1-3c more. No. 1 Northern, North Bay, $1.00 1-2, and No. 2 98 1-2c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 at 88 to 89c, outside, and 92 to 93c, on track, Toronto.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario oats, 35 to 35 1-2c, outside, and at 38 to 38 1-2c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats, 40 1-2c for No. 2, and at 39c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—95 to $1, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 55 to 57c, outside.

Corn—No. 2 American, 69 1-2c, all rail, Toronto.

Rye—No. 2 at 63 to 64c, outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 74 to 75c, outside.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $32.50 a ton, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $24 to $24.50, Toronto.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 23 to 24c; inferior, 19 to 20c; farmers' separator prints, 23 to 25c; creamery prints, 30 to 31c; solids, 27 to 29c; storage prints, 27 to 28c; solids, 26 to 26 1-2c.

Eggs—Case lots of new-laid, 38 to 40c per dozen; storage, selects, 36 to 37c, and storage, 32 to 34c per dozen.

Cheese—New cheese, 14 3-4c for large, and 15c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.10 to $2.20 per bushel; primes, $2 to $2.10.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 11 to 12c per lb; for No. 1 combs, $3 to $3.25 per dozen for No. 1, and $2.40 to $2.50 for No. 2.

Poultry—Fowl, 12 to 13c per lb; chickens, 16 to 18c; ducks, 13 to 15c; geese, 14 to 15c; turkeys, 19 to 22c.

Potatoes—Ontarios, 80c per bag, on track, and Delawares at 80 to 85c, on track, in car lots.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 15 to 16c per lb. in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $28.50; do., mess, $24.50. Hams—Medium to light, 16 to 16 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 19c; backs, 21 to 24c.

Lard—Tierces, 14 1-4c; tubs, 14 1-2c; pails, 14 3-4c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay—No. 1 at $14.50 to $15 a ton, on track here; No. 2 quoted at $13 to $13.50, and mixed at $12 to $12.50.

Baled straw—Car lots, $8.50 to $8.75, on track, Toronto.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—Cash prices:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 86 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 84 1-4c; No. 3 Northern, 82 1-4c; No. 4, 77 1-2c; No. 5, 71c; No. 6, 66c; feed, 61c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 81 1-4c; No. 2 rejected seeds, 79 1-4c; No. 3 rejected seeds, 77 1-4c; No. 1 smutty, 81 1-4c; No. 2 smutty, 79 1-4c; No. 3 smutty, 77 1-4c; No. 1 red Winter, 86 1-4c; No. 2 red Winter, 84 1-4c; No. 3 red Winter, 82 1-4c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 33c; No. 3 C.W., 32 1-4c; extra No. 1 feed, 32 1-2c; No. 1 feed, 31 3-4c; No. 2 feed, 31 1-4c. Barley, No. 3, 41 1-2c; No. 4, 40c; rejected, 39c; feed, 38 1-2c. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $1.26; No. 2 C.W., $1.23; No. 3 C.W., $1.08.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Feb. 10.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 71 1-2c. Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 42 1-2c; do., No. 3 41 1-2 to 42c; extra No. 1 feed, 40 1-2 to 41c. Barley—Man. feed, 48 to 50c; malting, 64 to 66. Buckwheat—No. 2, 56 to 57c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70; Winter patents, choice, $4.75 to $5; straight rollers, $4.25 to $4.50; do., bags $2 to $2.10. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.35; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.05. Bran, $32. Shorts, $24. Middlings, $27. Mouille, $28 to $32. Hay—No. 2, per ton car lots, $13.50 to $15. Cheese—Finest westerns, 13 7-8 to 14c; finest easterns, 13 1-2 to 13 3-4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 28 to 28 1-2c; seconds, 27 1-4 to 27 3-4c. Eggs—Fresh, 40c; selected, 37 to 38c; No. 1 stock, 33 to 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 75 to 80c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, Feb. 10.—Wheat—May, 88 7-8c bid; July, 90 1-4c asked. Cash —No. 1 hard, 91 3-8c; No. 1 Northern, 88 7-8 to 90 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 85 7-8 to 87 7-8c; No. 3 wheat, 82 7-8 to 87 7-8c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 56 1-4 to 56 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 35 1-2 to 36 3-4c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Feb. 10. Linseed — Cash, $1.48 1-4; May, $1.51 1-4; July, $1.53 1-4. Wheat—No. 1 hard, 88 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, 87 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 85 3-4c; May, 89 3-4 to 89 7-8c; July, 90 3-4 to 90 7-8c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—Cattle—Choice butchers', $8.15 to $8.50; good, $7.75 to $8; medium, $7 to $7.25; common, $6 to $6.25; choice cows, $6.50 to $6.75; good, $6 to $6.25; medium, $5.50 to $5.75; common, $4.50; cutters and canners, $3.25 to $3; choice bulls, $7 to $7.25; good, $6 to $6.50; common, $5 to $5.75. Stockers and feeders—Steers, choice, $7 to $8.35; good, $6.50 to $6.60; light, $3.50 to $5.25; milkers and springers, up to $80. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $6.50 to $7; heavy, $3 to $3.15; Spring lambs, $8.80 to $9.50; bucks, $3 to $3.50, with 75c off. Calves—Good veal, $8.75 to $11; common, $5 to $6.50. Hogs—$9 to $9.25, fed and watered; $8.65 to $8.80, f.o.b.; $9.10 to $9.35, off cars.

Montreal, Feb. 10.—Best steers offered sold at $7.50, while choice bulls of the trading was done in cattle ranging in price from $6 to $7, and the lower grades sold from that down to $5 per cwt. Butchers' cows and bulls were steady at from $4 to $7 per cwt. Choice milkers from $100 to $110, good at $80 to $90, and medium at $70 to $75 each. Choice lambs sold at $8.50, and medium at $8, while sheep brought $5.50 to $6 per swt. Calves ranged from $3 to $13 each, as to size and quality. Prices of hogs advanced 10 to 15c per cwt., with a good demand, and sales of selected lots were made at $9.75 to $10 per cwt., weighed off cars.

CANADIAN GETS NEW FACE.

Remarkable Operations Performed On Ross Allen at Baltimore.

A despatch from Baltimore, Md., says: With a part of his forearm substituting for new lips, Ross Allen, a young Canadian at a hospital here, seems to be in a favorable way to have practically the whole of his face newly shaped. Allen entered the hospital about two months ago with his face disfigured from an accident in a sawmill five years previously. His nose and lips were missing. A section of flesh shaped to the form of his lower lip was cut on his forearm in December, and a grafting juncture made with the lip base. The arm was bound about the head until the grafting was complete. This consumed about two weeks, when sufficient adherence having taken place, the lip section was severed from the arm and the lip shaped. The same procedure was followed in the upper lip treatment, a section of the arm flesh being grafted across the upper arm and the arm strapped to Allen's head and shoulders until this section, too, had taken hold.

When Allen accumulates sufficient strength for another operation the surgeons will try to build him a new nose. It is planned to cut away a piece of healthy cartilage from one of the ribs at the junction with the breast bone, shape it to the form of a nose with the nostril openings, and insert it in place of the missing organ. The skin, which will have been previously slit for the insertion of the substitute bone, is then to be drawn over the bone and healing awaited.

It is expected that the cartilage will adhere to the facial bones, and in time become an integral part of the skull structure. Several months will be needed for the complete operation.

CANADA'S NET DEBT.

At the End of January the Figures Were $314,383,870.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The total net debt of the Dominion up to the end of January was $314,383,870, an increase of $10,821,765 for the month, according to the country's financial statement, issued on Friday. Total revenue in January was $11,529,753, compared with $13,442,378 in the same month last year. Expenditure for January was $17,100,445, as against $15,649,749 in January of 1913. For the first ten months of the fiscal year revenue totalled $139,101,515, compared with $138,019,935 in the corresponding period.

BIG FIRE AT GALT.

The Factory of Shurly, Dietrich Co. Destroyed.

A despatch from Galt says: Later calculations as to the loss sustained in the fire which on Friday morning destroyed the large plant of the Shurly-Dietrich Co., Ltd., place the total at $280,000. The latest figure was found to be correct when a systematic recapitulation of the damage was made at a meeting of the directors held in the afternoon. Of the total, $75,000 of the loss is represented by the burned buildings, while the rest is the value of the immense stock, which was on hand ready for spring shipments.

ORGANIZED DYNAMITE BANDS

Charge Made by South African Minister General Smuts.

A despatch from Cape Town says: General Jan Smuts, the Minister of Defence, spoke for two hours on Thursday in continuation of his speech on the bill indemnifying the Government for any possible losses growing out of the operation of martial law. He continued his indictment of the labor leaders, and declared that many tons of weapons were stored in native compounds and many bands of dynamiters had been organized.

CONVICTED OF BRIBERY.

An Ex-Congressman Will Go to Sing-Sing Prison.

A despatch from New York says: Joseph Cassidy, former Democratic boss of Queen's County, and William Willett, a former Congressman, were sentenced on Wednesday to serve not more than a year or less than six months in Sing Sing Prison and to pay a $1,000 fine. Louis T. Walter, a politician, was sentenced to three months and fined $1,000. Willett was convicted of paying a bribe to Cassidy for a Supreme Court nomination. Walter was the go-between.

CANADIAN WOOL SHIPMENT.

First Consignment in Many Years Passes Through Ogdensburg.

A despatch from Ogdensburg, N. Y., says: The first cargo of Canadian raw wool imported under the new tariff law, weighing 50,000 pounds, and consigned to New York, reached here on Friday. This is the first Canadian wool shipment made through Ogdensburg in many years.

The World in Review

The Ice Harvest.

It is with good reason that we point to our harvests as the basis of our prosperity. But there are harvests of winter as well as harvests of summer. According to our present standards of living, ice is hardly less a necessity than wheat or potatoes. It is essential to health and comfort. Without its conserving influence there would be enormous waste and probable shortage in the various provision staples upon which we depend.

This season ice is a bumper crop. All over the North it has formed in excellent quality and almost limitless quantity. Moreover, the conditions have been unusually favorable for harvesting. There can be no excuse for a short supply or for high prices. The average thickness is from ten to fourteen inches and it has formed in a way to make it clear and solid. The snow is but a slight obstruction to gathering and in many sections there was ample time to secure a year's supply before the snow came. Ice is an important factor in the year's well-doing and well-being and we may felicitate ourselves upon being unusually well provided for.

Another Grain of Wheat.

We are told that away back in the antiquity of Egypt, which first raised wheat, a stalk grew only two grains and these were as small as barley. But since those days the heads and the grains have been getting much larger. This is largely due to care and culture. One more grain to the head of wheat would add much to the resource and glory of the country.

And it can be done and will some day when money and business lose their thrones in the hearts of men and peace and plenty take their places. This resource is in the ground awaiting the magic touch by which every man, woman and child in the country will have a half-bushel more wheat than they now get.

The Panama Canal Tolls.

President Wilson and the Senate foreign relations committee of the United States appear to have been discussing the question of the Panama tolls. It is asserted that President Wilson is in favor of the British contention that to exempt United States coastwise traffic will discriminate against foreign vessels, British or others, and thus will be a direct violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which expressly states that "the canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations on terms of entire equality so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise." Over this clause a good deal of feeling has been aroused by those in the United States who are anxious to twist the lion's tail, as the pastime is popularly called, on every possible occasion. It was argued, and the argument was backed up in high places, that the clause did not include the United States in the meaning of "all nations."

It was said that the object of the clause was really to except the United States from its operation and that the words "except the United States" should have been inserted after "all nations." Sir Edward Grey on behalf of Great Britain, acting for all the other nations, protested and there was a hot discussion in the Senate. Sir Edward Grey later suggested arbitration, but this was also refused as the canal tolls were said to be a domestic concern of the United States, and that therefore arbitration would infringe the sovereign rights of the people.

It was obvious from the first that Sir Edward Grey would await the inauguration of President Wilson before pressing the matter any further. As soon as the new president would find it convenient to take the matter up again Sir Edward was ready. Apparently President Wilson is now ready. There is no hurry, but at the same time it might be well to get the matter out of the way. It is almost certain that President Wilson will take the attitude adopted by Senator Root on the question, and "refuse to sacrifice the honor and good name of the United States" for the sake of its coastwise shipping.

Banishment of Rebels.

The penalty of banishment for rebellion is old, yet as imposed by the South African government it is surprisingly new. Granting that the Johannesburg labor leaders did rebel, that their movement was really revolutionary, and that by means of violence they endeavored to hoist the red flag above the flag of the Union, their expulsion from the country by the simple executive order of representatives of a democracy is a novelty that seems somehow to embody conflicting principles of administration. In our own country there have been instances of the deportation of "undesirable citizens" from towns which they had disturbed, but larger and more complex questions are raised when the rulers of one of Great Britain's overseas commonwealths lay hold of British disturbers of the peace and send them back to the mother country.

It may be said that their continued presence in South Africa would not only have endangered its peace and hindered its prosperity, but might have imperilled the lives of the whole white population. No worse example could be set before the natives than the taking up of arms against the forces whose duty is the preservation of order. Gen. Botha and his colleagues were bound to crush a party that resorted to rifles, barricades and dynamite, with the stoppage of railroad transport and every industry, for the enforcement of its will. And they did the work with a swiftness and thoroughness that commanded approbation. But the strong hand seems to be too strongly exercised in throwing the offenders into exile without their conviction by any legal tribunal. This creates a fresh South African difficulty for the British government, which cannot approve, and yet must not interfere with the action of a self-governing dominion.

The Hog as a Mortgage Payor.

Mr. Samuel W. Allerton, in a book entitled "The Hog: The Mortgage Payer," lays great stress upon the importance of increasing the output of pork, especially in view of the existing shortage of meat products. He points out that the profit in hogs is great, and "their presence on the farm makes for the benefit of all crops by supplying a natural fertilizer." He says the only serious obstacle to success is hog cholera, and this may be avoided by proper feeding. He recommends ground barley as a food, and as this grain can be grown in this Province to perfection, the recommendation is of special interest.

Taking the Woman's Arm.

And now another great question confronts us:—Is it correct to take a woman's arm when walking with her? This question has been made acute by Kaiser William, who has issued an edict that officers of the German army must not take the arm of a woman companion, not even if she is his wife. This is a simple rule. And a noted authority on these matters is quoted as saying, "Only a boor would take a lady's arm except to hand her to a carriage if her hands were engaged with her gown, or in the event of danger or illness."

This doctrine is generally repudiated in society these days. It ought not to be, because it encourages dignity and respect. There is a certain distance between the sexes that should never be forgotten and when it is the natural courtesy between the man and woman easily disappears. It is hard to say it, yet this slight familiarity is a step toward making the woman seem more common than she ought to seem.

Sir Ernest Shackleton will take only men between 30 and 40 on his Antarctic trip.

Dr. Taylor, of Cobalt, has formed a syndicate of $36,000 to do some work on two gold claims in Munro township, east of Matheson, from which some remarkable surface specimens have been taken.

ROYAL LANDLORD'S ORDERS.

King George Tells House-wreckers to Get Busy.

A despatch from London says: It is not generally remembered that King George or the Prince of Wales, as the beneficiary of the estates of the Duchy of Cornwall, is the landlord of one of the worst slums in London. There is a part of Kennington on the south side of the Thames which belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall, and consists of a maze of small streets and alleys, constituting a veritable Alsatia. At the King's personal instigation the committee which controls the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall has taken in hand the task of doing away with the conditions prevailing there, and the whole area has been subjected to a cleaning-out process. Old houses have been torn down, new streets laid out, and a number of artisans' dwellings of the latest model will be constructed.

HONORS FOR CAPTAIN INCH.

Recognition of His "Heroism and Staunch Allegiance to Duty."

A despatch from London says: Capt. Francis Inch, commander of the steamship Volturno, which was burned in mid-Atlantic on Oct. 11, 1913, with a loss of 135 lives, was presented on Wednesday with the freedom of the City of London in a silver casket, and also with a gold medal, a gold watch and chain, a purse of gold and Lloyd's silver medal. The presentation was made by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. He told Capt. Inch that the tokens were in recognition of his "heroism and staunch allegiance to duty." At the same time a diamond and sapphire pendant and a silver tea service were presented to Mrs. Inch. The Lord Mayor and William Marconi, the wireless inventor, delivered eulogistic speeches, in reply to which Capt. Inch modestly denied having done anything but his duty.

LOWER OCEAN RATES.

Further Reduction of Steerage Rates Is Anticipated.

A despatch from Montreal says: The shipping rate war, in the opinion of local agents, is likely to lead to a large increase in the immigration of Europeans of the laboring class, providing ample material for railway and other construction work. This may result in lower wages being paid to laborers in Canada. Further reductions in third-class steamship passage are anticipated.

HANS SCHMIDT CONVICTED.

Found Guilty of Murdering Anna Aumuller.

A despatch from New York says: On Thursday Hans Schmidt was found guilty of murder in the first degree for killing Anna Aumuller, a young woman he had married through a self-performed ceremony while acting as a priest at St. Joseph's Church. The penalty of the crime is death in the electric chair. Schmidt's defence was insanity. This was his second trial. The jury on the first trial disagreed and was discharged.

FIRST SALE IN FORT GEORGE.

Provincial Government to Auction Some 2,300 Lots.

A despatch from Vancouver says: The Provincial Government will hold its first sale of property in Fort George next May, it was announced here on Saturday. Some 2,300 lots in the various townsites will be auctioned, and it is generally expected that the total price will be in excess of $2,000,000. J. T. Armstrong of Vancouver has been appointed selling agent for the Government.

HEAVY SNOW WELCOMED.

Though It Has Drifted So As to Make Roads Heavy.

A despatch from Huntsville says: A heavy snow storm visited this neighborhood on Friday afternoon, and continued with slight intermission throughout the night, so that by morning about eight inches of fresh snow was lying on the level. It was accompanied with high wind, causing great drifts on the road. The previous mild weather had so reduced the snow that the knolls in clearings were bare, so the fresh fall will be welcome to the lumbermen.

SENATOR ROOT GETS PRIZE.

A Cash Prize of $40,000 Goes With the Medal.

A despatch from Washington says: The State Department has received for delivery to Senator Elihu Root the gold medal awarded to him by the Nobel Prize Committee in recognition of his efforts in behalf of international peace. Besides the medal Senator Root will receive a cash prize of $40,000.

Items of News by Wire

Notes of Interest as to What Is Going on All Over the World

Canada.

Nova Scotia Legislature opens Feb. 19.

St. Catharines has only 88 workless men.

Arrests in Toronto last year approximated one for every ten persons.

A society is being formed in St. Catharines with the object of improving public entertainments.

James H. Kenning, Inspector of Inland Revenue for western Ontario, died at Windsor in his 79th year.

A movement for a winter fair in London was commenced at the annual meeting of the Western Fair Association.

Wm. H. Ellis, manager for the Wm. Davies Company at Belleville, was found dead in his room, having been seized with heart failure.

James Hewer has resigned as tax collector of Guelph because the enforcement of payments makes too many enemies.

Kimberley, an Englishman, who told the Peterboro' police he had helped to murder a woman in Kidderminster, now says he was only fooling.

The Alert has been ordered out of commission and the preventive officer at North Sydney suspended for carrying "passengers and luggage" without permission.

Magloire Bernard, a farmer of St. Dominique, Que., was caught on a spike in a barn doorway as his horses ran through, the nail penetrating his eye and his head.

It is stated at the headquarters of the Salvation Army in Winnipeg that only domestics and farm laborers will be brought from the old country this year.

The Canadian Forestry Association, at its sixteenth annual meeting in Ottawa, decided, following the suggestion of Premier Borden, to hold a National Forestry Congress there next January.

The new C.P.R. hotel at Calgary will be called the "Palliser," after Capt. Palliser who, in 1847, led a Government exploring party between Superior and the Rockies.

Imperial service medals have been granted for long and meritorious service to George Hilliar, caretaker at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and three lockmasters on canals, John Collins, J. J. Gordon and C. R. Collier.

Gross injustices, if not actual frauds, upon foreign laborers engaged in railway construction work are alleged by George Alexander of Montreal against two big contracting firms, one of them of international reputation. The laborers, it is said, were charged such extortionate prices for supplies that their wages were more than eaten up.

Great Britain.

Reports that the Prince of Wales will tour the overseas Dominions in August are officially denied.

The report that Viscount Gladstone will resign the Governor-Generalship of South Africa is confirmed.

The Earl of Derby has withdrawn his offer to sell his Bootle estate, claiming that the terms were misrepresented.

J. M. Barrie, novelist and playwright, gave $50,000 toward equipment of the Shackleton Antarctic expedition.

Addressing the Institute of Sanitary Engineers, Sir Wm. Ramsay asked if it would not be better to allow the unfit to die.

The British Colonial Secretary has notified all the Dominions, colonies and protectorates that oil deposits be leased only to British companies, and with a stipulation that the war office may control the export during hostilities.

United States.

President Wilson announced that he was in favor of repealing the clause exempting American coastwise shipping from the Panama Canal tolls.

The Philadelphia Quartz Co. will give a 10 per cent. bonus to the men at its Chester plant who pledge themselves not to drink.

General.

Anglo-German relations were said by the German Foreign Minister to be "very good."

President Billinghurst of the Republic of Peru, was taken prisoner by the military revolutionists and will be exiled.

President Huerta, in a message to the New York Sun, says he has an army of 189,000 men with which he is opening a campaign in the north, and he is willing to pay the expenses of reporters from any ten American newspapers to witness the operations.

LITTLE GIRL DROWNED.

Three Went Through the Ice, but Two Were Rescued.

A despatch from Preston says: A little four-year-old girl of the Burrell family was drowned on Thursday afternoon in the Speed River. A crowd of children were sliding on the ice when three of them, all little girls, got on a thin piece of ice and went through. Help was soon on the scene, and two of the children were rescued, but the third was carried under the ice.

CAPTAIN OF THE NANTUCKET.

Charged With Negligence and Misconduct.

A despatch from Norfolk, Virginia, says: Formal charges against Captain Berry, of the steamer Nantucket, which sunk the liner Monroe with a loss of 41 lives, were formulated here on Thursday and forwarded to steamboat inspection headquarters. It is said they charge Berry with negligence and misconduct. The board of steamboat inspectors at Philadelphia will try the accused captain.

ASCENDS 15,000 FEET.

New British Altitude Record Established by Airman Baynham.

A despatch from London says: Baynham, a British aviator, established a new British altitude record on Wednesday by ascending to a height of 15,000 feet. He started at Brooklands, and when he reached 15,000 feet made a 20-mile slide to Hendon, where he alighted.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW GOVERNOR

Has Been Appointed to Succeed Baron Denman.

A despatch from London says: Right Hon. Ronald Crawford Munro-Ferguson has been appointed Governor-General of Australia, to succeed Baron Denman, who has held that post since 1911.

Montreal Board of Trade asks for an inquiry into the water supply lest insurance rates go up.

INSANE THROUGH DISTRESS.

Used All Her Money to Get Home to France—On Wrong Train.

A despatch from North Bay says: Octavia Fournier, a Frenchwoman about 30 years of age, was taken from an express train at North Bay on Thursday on account of her condition, which indicated insanity. She is unable to speak English. She came to this country about three months ago with the hope of securing remunerative employment to support herself in comfort, as well as her widowed mother, whom she left behind in France. She did not succeed in getting work to her liking, and received a letter from her mother begging her to return to France, where they could both live, the mother said, on 20 cents a day.

She decided to return to France, and had purchased a ticket with her scant reserve, but found on the train that her ticket was to a place in Saskatchewan, and that she was travelling westward instead of eastward. Her distress was acute and, accentuated by her inability to speak the language of the country, her reason became impaired. Her condition has grown steadily worse, and it will be necessary to commit her to an asylum.

WAR ON LIQUOR EVILS.

Russia Adopts Bill Regulating Sale of Spirits.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Council of the Empire on Friday adopted drastic clauses to the bill for the regulation of the sale of alcohol. The new clauses prohibit the sale of spirits in towns between 11 at night and 9 o'clock in the morning and after 6 o'clock in the evening in country districts. They prohibit entirely the sale of liquors in a number of public establishments, including Government offices, refreshment rooms in theatres, concert halls and moving-picture shows and in public gardens.

Lord Strathcona's estate is estimated at $31,500,000. The death duties will total about $5,000,000. Lady Strathcona, his daughter, will control $20,000,000.

ADVERTISING NOTICES

In the local column will be charged as follows: To Regular Advertisers—Three lines and under, 25c. each insertion; over three lines, 5c. per line. Matter set in larger than the ordinary type, 10c. per line.

To Transient Advertisers—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

Trains call at Stirling station as follows:

GOING WEST		GOING EAST	
Mail & Ex.	6.02 a.m.	Passenger	10.12 a.m.
Passenger	6.15 p.m.	Mail & Ex.	3.31 p.m.

Local & General

Ex – Reeve J. Farrell of Madoc Township died on Sunday morning last.

Um, Um! Some Good! What? De Pancakes at the Opera House Thursday evening of next week. Be suh and come.

"Boss" Murphy's days of power seem numbered in the Tammany organization. He may elect to follow to England his predecessor, Richard Croker.

To-morrow night, Annual High School Concert. The young folks have been working hard for the past few weeks to furnish a good evening's entertainment and should have a good house.

At the Methodist Church next Sunday evening the pastor hopes to see all the Methodist people and he will speak on the programme of "Work for our own church."

The Stirling Branch of the Retail Merchants Association which has been somewhat dormant for the past few years was reorganized last evening in the Council chamber. Mr. Newcombe of Toronto one of the Association Organizers was present.

The beautiful fine May like days of last week, gave us some cause to wonder if spring was right here with us for keeps, but this week Ugh; cold! guess so! when old sal landed in on us 10-22 and this morning with we don't know how many to follow.

Stirling L. O. L. 110, will hold an At Home in the Opera House on Tuesday the 17th, for the members and friends, this no doubt will be one of the most enjoyable functions of the season, as they are known to be the best of Hosts.

We got a small part of Tuesdays earthquake. The News-Argus seemed to be immune as none of us noticed anything amiss but many places felt it, the Cashier's cage of the Union Bank had quite a shaking time perhaps the nither spirits wanted some cash.

Stirling Women's Institute

The At Home given by the Womens Institute to the members and their families on Thursday last proved to be a decided success.

A suitable opening chorus "King George" was well rendered by Mrs. Potts, Mrs. J. C. McGee, Miss Lena Lagrow and Miss Kathleen Moore. Later in the evening Miss Florence Bissonnette sang a solo in her usual cheery manner. A violin selection was given by Mrs. Percy Watts which was much appreciated and Mrs. McDonnell's Scotch Readings were very entertaining.

Of course the debate "Resolved that the untidy, good-natured wife is preferable to the tidy, ill-natured one" was, as expected, full of laughable witticisms, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The affirmative side was victorious although the negative side had two able defenders.

Thus ended the first part of the programme. Tea was then served by the ladies and a very social hour was spent. So pleased were some of the gentlemen that they became honorary members, which speaks well for the Institute. It is to be hoped that more will follow in their footsteps.

A vote of thanks was given Miss Wescott, Mrs McGee and Mrs. Faulkner for the pleasure received from such an excellent programme.

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

Dear Sir:—

If Mr. F. T. Ward will read the article on first page of Toronto Daily Star, Feb. 6th, he will find out that there are purchasable Baronetcies, Knighthoods and Peerages; according to statement of Gibson Bros. Co. and that the price is sometimes near a million.

Jones

Toronto Feb. 7th 1914.

Advertise in the News-Argus

GREW UP WITH THE JOB.

A Logical Explanation of How Five Men Got Into a Little Wagon.

Mrs. Timkins was telling her neighbors how she had been betrayed.

"You know," she said, "we had that man up from Newark to look at the big dead tree that's going to fall some day and cut through our house, starting at the roof and not making any stops till it reaches the cellar.

"He estimated that it was about fifty feet to the first branch, and he talked as though he had ladders, derricks and hawsers enough to move the Washington monument.

"Then he went away and wrote us a letter making a bid on the job. We accepted the bid. Then a month went by.

"Yesterday he came in a little wagon about 2 by 4, scarcely more than a baby carriage. He had some ropes and four men beside himself, but no ladders. When he found that none of his four men would climb up to the first branch and fasten the rope he said he couldn't take the tree down.

"His ridiculous little wagon! I don't see how those five men ever got into it, even themselves."

"Maybe they were boys when they started," said Neighbor Jones.—New York Post.

His Token of Appreciation.

When Blaine was a young lawyer and cases were few he was asked to defend a poverty stricken tramp accused of stealing a watch. He pleaded with all the ardor at his command, drawing so pathetic a picture with such convincing energy that at the close of his argument the court was in tears and even the tramp wept. The jury deliberated a few minutes and returned the verdict "Not guilty." Then the tramp drew himself up, tears streaming down his face as he looked at the future "plumed knight," and said: "Sir, I have never heard so grand a plea. I have not cried before since I was a child. I have no money with which to reward you, but," drawing a package from the depths of his ragged clothes, "here's that watch. Take it and welcome."—Chicago News.

Why George Chopped That Tree.

"What's the idea, George?" inquired Mr. Washington "Why do you chop down this cherry tree? Have you anything against cherry trees?"

"No, sir."

"May be you are in favor of deforestation?"

"No, sir."

"Doing this for a moving picture concern?"

"By no means."

"Then why chop down a tree?"

"I just thought of going on the stump," replied the future father of his country, and then Mr. Washington realized that George was a born statesman.—Kansas City Journal.

Amid Many Perils.

A maiden lady had to make a trip alone to New York city, and her friends advised her to stay at a well known hotel for women while there.

Speaking of her experience afterward, she said:

"They told me that I would be so protected there. Protected! Why, I never felt so exposed in my life."

"Exposed, Aunt Emma! Why, how so?" asked her nephew.

"Well," she replied, sighing with relief that she was safe home again, "there were all sorts of dangerous looking women sitting about and not a man to be found anywhere."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Mistaken Supposition.

"Miss Wilting is a great walker. I see her out every morning strolling through the park."

"Yes, she says she's keeping in touch with nature."

"The last three mornings she has been walking with that handsome young man who works in the People's bank."

"A sympathetic purveyor of bucolic harmony, no doubt."

"No, I think he's one of the tellers."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sad Tale.

Tellit—Yes, Blinkers got married on his pay envelope and his nerve.

Asker—Indeed!

Tellit—Yes, and his wife took both inside of a month.—Chicago Daily News

Not Worth Bothering About.

Clergyman (late come to parish)—Your neighbor Smith says my sermons are rubbish.

Farmer—Ah, ye needn't mind him, sir. He's merely a mouthpiece for other folks.—Glasgow Scotsman.

Convincing.

She—Do you love me for myself alone?

He—Yes, and when we are married I don't want any of the family thrown in."—Boston Transcript.

Some Relief.

The Sympathizer—Did you get much relief from that new treatment?

The Victim—It relieved me of about $200.—New York Globe.

CONGRATULATIONS

That growing old has ceased to be the fashion, has been demonstrated by Mr. Moses Boardman a much esteemed resident of the township of Sidney, who in February the fifteenth will have reached the eighty fourth anniversary of his birth, and is apparently as young as he was twenty years ago. Mr. Boardman was born in the State of Vermont and at an early age came with his parents to Sidney, where he has resided continuously, leading an active and vigorous life. He is a most successful Agriculturist, devoting his time to dairying and fruit growing, and that his fruit is of the finest quality, many can testify, owing to his extreme generosity.

His chief recreation is fishing in which he is very enthusiastic, and there is nothing affords him greater pleasure than with rod and line and some congenial friends to pass a day on the beautiful waters of the river Trent.

Mr and Mrs Boardman celebrated their Golden Wedding on the first of November last, with their children and a few old friends. Mrs Boardman was Miss Fanny Devlin one of a large family of whole souled men and women.

They have spent the fifty years of their happy married life in their home known as "The Willows" in a very romantic spot surrounded by trees at the foot of the Oak Hills. It is one of the most hospitable homes in Sidney, the latch string is ever out and every one is assured a hearty welcome.

May they live long to grace their home with their familiar forms and kindly manner, and that they may see many more joyous anniversaries is the wish of their hosts of friends.

Their family consists of Charles of Winnipeg, Walter and Sarah at home, and Mrs J. Fargey of Chatterton.

The well known writer Sir. Gilbert Parker made his home at "The Willows" for a number of years while teaching school at Marsh Hill.

Madoc Junction

Several from here went to hear the Missionary Sermons in the Methodist church Stirling last Sabbath.

Rev. Dr. Shorey of Lindsay occupied the pulpit and many here remember when he preached here forty years ago this being his first circuit.

Anyone who does not believe in sending missionaries to the heathen should have heard his sermon from the text—"We do not well, this is a day of good tidings and we hold our peace" 11 Kings 7—9. Mr Shorey was the pastor of Cambridge at Lindsay once before about twenty years ago.

Rev. E. A. Tonkins spent last Thursday making calls in the neighborhood and took charge of the service in the evening. All being well he will occupy the pulpit here next Sabbath.

Mr and Mrs Gay have moved into their new home here and their friends are preparing to welcome them when they get settled.

Mr and Mrs Albert Eggleton entertained a few of their friends on Friday evening.

A member from here spent Monday evening with Mr and Mrs Bronson.

Miss Barker entertained a few friends one evening this week.

Several people here are on the sick list with colds.

Mr Russell Stapley gave an excellent report of the Sunday school convention at Frankford and we hope he will be asked to give it again.

CIRCULATE -:- -:- $ THAT GOOD OLD At Home. Don't Send It Away to the Mail Order Man.

Read This

Hear Enos Bacon of Yorkshire in the Methodist Church Sunday Feb. 22 he gives musical interpretations of Scripture at both Sunday services. On Monday night the program is said by many competent judges to be the most impressive thing they ever heard. Popular prices.

THE SINGER WITH TWO VOICES.

Mr Bacon is the author of many of the songs he sings, and he sings them with a "double-voice," which he changes at will from rich baritone to a clear soprano. This is not a "falsetto" as many have supposed. On being asked to explain this peculiarity in his voice he replied; "I cannot." All I know is I have two voices, and often one of them will get hoarse from singing while the other retains its clearness." Many doctors have been puzzled on examining his throat, as there seems to be nothing unusual about it, except the abnormal development of the pharynx.

Has 87 Descendants.

Mrs. Elizabeth Debec, New Westminster, B.C., celebrated her 99th birthday the other day. She was born in New Brunswick and moved to British Columbia 54 years ago. She has 87 living descendants.

Personal And Social.

A number of young people from Stirling and vicinity spent an enjoyable time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam'l Eggleton on Tuesday evening Feb. 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Emlaw of Campbellford spent a few days the guests of his sister Mrs. Wm. Gould.

Ernest Ward of Peterboro spent the week end at his home here.

Miss L. McGee of Ottawa is the guest of Miss Florence Montgomery this week.

Miss Lulu Rowe of Consecon is the guest of Miss Florence Ferguson this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Tweedie spent a day or two with his brother Richard at Stockdale who is still suffering from the effects of the stroke received a few weeks ago, and who is not yet entirely out of danger, though much improved.

Miss Della Caldwell attended the Epworth League Convention at Bowmanville last week as delegate, returning via Toronto etc. F. Hulin the other delegate was unable to attend on account of illness.

Mrs. Fair left last week for a visit with her sister out west.

Miss May Sarles entertained some of her friends one evening this week.

Mrs. Robt. Reid is visiting relatives in Madoc.

Mr. W. B Davis B. A. Sc., of Frankford spent Sunday at the home of Jas. E. Lagrow.

Mrs. Arnold Conger (ne Miss Edith Conley) now of Toronto was the guest of Miss Judd for a few days this week returning home to-day.

Rev. W G. Clarke pastor of the Tabernacle Church Belleville, was given an unanimous call to extend his pastorate for the fourth year, and accepted the invitation.

Mr. J. E. Tanner, accountant at the N. C Bank here left for Lancer Sask, last Friday night, having received the appointment as manager at that point. Lancer is 56 miles west of Swift Current.—Hanley Herald.

Mr. Tanner is a Stirling boy and his many friends here will be pleased to hear of his success in his adopted western home.

MARRIED

Scott—Hagerman,—At the Foxboro parsonage by the Rev. Mr. Brown Margaret Christina Hagerman to Walter Scott on Jan. 21st. 1914.

CARD OF THANKS

To the Master and Brethren of the L. O. L. 509.— In reply to your letter of condolence to the bereaved family of the late Bro. John Cook. I wish to thank you one and all for your kindness towards us in time of trouble, also the honor you payed, and the great turnout the day of the laying away of our dear father. Thanking the Lodge again for the Memorial Certificate which was presented to the family.

Thomas Cook Jr.
Harold.

Hoard's

Miss Laura Caldwell, Stirling, has been the guest of Blanche Parr and Mrs J. Scott.

Mr and Mrs A. Thompson of Murray were the guests of Mrs John Youngers on Wednesday.

Mrs Albert Hoard, Campbellford, spent last week with friends here,

Alice Rannie spent part of the week with Mrs Alex. Hume and other relatives at Menie.

Mr and Mrs Wm. Mills, of Murray, were renewing old acquaintances here last week.

Mr and Mrs Frank Williams spent Wednesday evening with Mr and Mrs Jacob Scott,

Lindsay Watson and Laura were guests of Fred Jeffs on Sunday.

Mr and Mrs G. F. Spencer spent a few days with her sister, Mrs Alfred Merles.

Mr and Mrs Frank Bailey were guests at Ernest Craighead's on Wednesday night.

Mr and Mrs G. Rutherford were guests at Byron Hubble's and Frank Spencer's last week.

There seem to be signs of approaching Spring,—one of our young men was noticed with a violet recently.

Mr and Mrs Clayton Chambers, of West Huntingdon, paid a flying visit here last Thursday.

Closed Door.

Hans von Buelow, the pianist, at one time posted on his door a notice that was quite in the London vein: "Before Noon, Not Receiving; Afternoon, Out."

Plenty of Room at the Top.

Knicker—There's plenty of room at the top. Bocker—Yes, but your wife lets you have only the bottom bureau drawer.—New York Sun.

A little in one's own pocket is better than much in another man's purse.—Cervantes.

International Poultry Food

is what makes man's hens lay all winter. Its the

Cheapest And Best

on the market to-day. Every package is fully guaranteed and if it does not do what we claim it will, your MONEY will be REFUNDED.

McGEE & LAGROW

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BUTTERICK PATTERNS

MEAN STYLE SUPREMACY

Our Store is a Butterick Pattern Store!

The latest things in Silks and Satins, we have Paillette Silks 36 ins wide, Black, Blues, Tans, Cream, Tuscans and Fancy Patterns $1.00 a yd. Satins 38 ins wide Cream, Tango, Sky and Ivory $1.00 a yd. Black and Cream Duchess Satins Silk Back $1.25 to 1.50 a yd.

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You Always Find
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You Can Procure!

The new, church hymnal, the "Book Of Common Praise", at the News-Argus Office. The 75c. kind without music at 50c (good print). The $1.25 kind with music for 90c., also 1 only good $2.75 quality, organ size $1.90, while they last.

STOCK WILL NOT BE RENEWED

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J. W. HAIGHT.

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To Our Subscribers OUTSIDE the COUNTY

A large number of these subscriptions Fall Due Jany. 1st, 1914.

To all of these Subscribers we send greetingz, wishing them a very Merry Xmas and a Prosperous, Happy New Year, and Solicit a continuance of their Favors by a prompt Renewal, or arrangement for continuance. Otherwise, paper will be stopped on expiry.

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YORKSHIRES

Registered Boar for Service
TERMS $1.00

FOR SALE:—26 Pure bred pigs, 1 Boar six months old, 1 Boar eighteen months old, 3 Pure bred sows. Also a Barn 42ft x 30ft, 18ft posts, to be removed.

Karl Ivan Sine
Phone 98r22 STIRLING, R. R. 1

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All Subscriptions Outside the County will be cancelled on expiry, unless otherwise arranged for.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule can have no exception.

Thursday, FEB. 12, 1914

Is Electric Heating Feasible?

A recent issue of Conservation discusses the question of heating by elecctricity, and it gives some interesting information. In England and Sweden, we are told, electricity can now be obtained as low as one cent per kilowatt hour, and at this price it is more economical than coal or gas. In Bradford, Sunderland and Southampton the rate is one cent per kilowatt hour, plus a small fixed charge. In Boras, Sweden, it is expected that there will be a rate of 1 cent to 1½ cents for cooking, and ½ cents to 2 cents for heating. Fort William, Ont, has now a special rate of 1½ cents for cooking purposes. We are told that gas at 50 cents per 1,000 feet is equal for heating purposes to electricity at I cent per kilowatt hour and at 70 cents per 1,000 feet it is as cheap as electricity at 1 2-5 cents. Coal at $4. per ton is equal to electricity at ½ cents per kilowatt hour, and coal at $7. per ton is equivalent to electricity at 4-5 cent per kilowatt hour.

These prices rather show up the immense profits made by the electric companies that have been given valuable franchizes of the people to develop them.

The governments are gradually waking up to their duty in this matter of white coal, but still there are concessions belonging to the people ruthlessly given away by governments (I. E. very often their friends and themselves) (or stolen would be the proper term) without any proper restraints and the companies allowed to keep up a yearly robbery of the people in exorbitant charges, after getting the valuable franchize for nothing.

As an example here at our own doors, the Seymour Power Co. we understand a very few years ago started business with a small capital and are now considered wealthy and powerful.

If the juice can be furnished at Fort William for 1 ½ cents it can be furnished here at the same price or very close to it.

Stirling has one if not the best contract they give but it is still very much above these figures and our Corporation cannot afford to furnish small intermittant power such as all small users need in their work less than 3 to 4 times the cost of Gasoline Power, while at other places even when steam plant is used to produce the juice it can be furnished at about the price of Gasoline Power.

Official Statement As To The Parcel Post System.

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—Details of the parcel post rates forecasted by the Hon. Mr. Pelletier are now made public. The system of rates is exceedingly simple. For each province there is to be a rate card, from which the postmaster may see at a glance what are the local rates and those for forwarding parcels of varying weights to the different provincial zones. The rate cards, while separate as to provinces, are similar. The rates for Ontario are:

ONTARIO RATES

To any post office within 20 miles—one pound, five cents; two pounds, six cents; three pounds, seven cents, four pounds, eight cents; and two cents for each additional pound up to the maximum of 11 pounds.

To any post office beyond 20 miles, but within the province—one pound, 10 cents; two pounds 14 cents; three pounds, 18 cents; four pounds, 22 cents five pounds, 26 cents; six pounds, 30 cents; seven pounds, 34 cents; eight pounds, 38 cents; nine pounds, 42 cents ten pounds, 46 cents; and eleven pounds 50 cents.

To any post office in Quebec or Manitoba—One pound, 10 cents; two pounds, 16 cents; three pounds, 22 cents; four pounds, 28 cents; five pounds, 34 cents; six pounds, 40 cents, seven pounds, 46 cents; eight pounds, 52 cents; nine pounds, 58 cents; ten pounds, 64 cents; eleven pounds, 70 cents.

To any post office in Saskatchewan or the maritime provinces—One pound 12 cents; two pounds, 20 cents; three pounds, 28 cents; and eight cents extra per pound up to the 11-pound limit.

To any post office in Alberta—One pound, 12 cents; two pounds, 24 cents; and 10 cents for each extra pound.

To any post office in British Columbia—One pound, 12 cents; two pounds, 24 cents, and 12 cents for each extra pound.

ZONE SYSTEM BEST

An explanatory memorandum says in part: If a flat rate were fixed that would not entail too great a loss to the department in carrying parcels from one end of the Dominion to the other, or even from the centre provinces to the extreme east or west, the rate would be too high for comparatively short distances, or even between points within the same provinces, and the only practical plan appeared to be the zone system under which the rates are graduated according to the distance a parcel will have to be carried.

On account of the geographical position of the provinces of Canada and their being approximately the same size when the three maritime provinces are considered as one, it was found that the provincial boundaries would be the most convenient to adopt as the limits of the zones and consequently the rates were fixed by provinces. This makes the system a very simple one, much easier to follow than the zone system based upon mileage alone.

HELPS LOCAL MERCHANTS

The first rate is five cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound or fraction thereof up to four pounds, and two cents for each subsequent pound up to eleven pounds, within a radius of twenty miles from the place of mailing, irrespective of provincial boundaries. This is to give local merchants an advantage within their own neighborhood and also farmers and gardeners who can use the mails for sending produce to their local market at a low rate. A parcel of 11 pounds can be sent 20 miles for 2 cents a pound, and this should give farmers a decided advantage in marketing eggs and other perishable matter. It will also give a decided advantage to the country merchant over the departmental stores. The former can send out goods in parcels up to 11 pounds to the customers at two cents a pound, while if the same goods were ordered from a departmental store or any other business concern more than 20 miles distant, it would cost about five cents a pound for postage.

WHY MINIMUM RATE IS HIGH

The next rate is fixed for the province in which an article is posted, the first pound to be ten cents and each additional pound four cents. The cost of hauling a one pound parcel is approximately the same as that of two or three pounds, and consequently it was necessary to fix a minimum rate for the first pound considerably higher than the average rate for the additional pounds included in the weight of the parcel.

For an adjacent province, the rate of ten cents for the first pound will apply, but for each additional pound an extra charge of 6 cents will be imposed, making the rate ten cents for the first pound and two cents for each subsequent pound. Beyond the province adjoining the one in which a parcel is mailed, an additional two cents a pound will be imposed for each province that has to be crossed to the destination of the parcel, up to a maximum charge of 12 cents a pound.

EASILY DONE

When a parcel is mailed the postmaster sees from the address the province to which it has to be carried, and a glance at his rate card shows him, without making any calculations what the postage will be. It is not necessary that he should know the geographical position of an office to which an article is posted or the distance from his own, except within the 20-mile radius, as all the information he requires is on the card.

Another point that the department has had to consider, is the possibility of giving a parcel post service to certain districts that have to be served by long and expensive stage routes. There are some remote districts in Canada where freight rates are so high as to more than double the new parcel post rates, and the department could not undertake to forward everything that would be offered to such places.

Leaving aside the question of extra cost, the amount to be carried would be so great that the post office would not have or could not get facilities to handle it. On some sevrices mails have yet to be carried by pack horses or dog teams in winter and no contractor would undertake to carry an unlimited weight of parcels to such places. It was found necessary therefore, to impose the maximum charge of 12 cents a pound on parcels that have to be conveyed to certain points where mails have to be carried over 100 miles by stage, as the department could not undertake to carry matter at five cents a pound to places where ordinary freight rates are much more than that amount.

EXTRA DELIVERY FREE

During the organization period of three months, an additional fee of five cents is to be charged on parcels mailed for local delivery by the carriers.

The regulations fill a booklet. Among other things "franking" is prohibited; insurance up to $2- is provided for; big parcels containing eggs, meat, etc., or fragile matter must not be posted. The parcel packets must not be registered. Full return postage must be paid on parcels not accepted by the consignee.

For the first three months of the service the limit weight of parcels have been placed at 6 lbs until the officials become accustomed to the new order of work, after which the full limit of 11 lbs will be allowed.

How to Treat Your Town.

Praise it.
Improve it.
Talk of it.
Trade at home.
Be public spirited.
Take home pride in it.
Remember it is your home.
Tell of its natural advantages.
Trade and induce others to trade here.
Don't call your best citizens frauds and impostors.
Support your local institutions that benefit your town.
Look ahead of self when all the town is to be considered.
Help your public officers do the most for the most people.
Don't forget you live off the people here, and you should help others as they help you.
Don't advertise in the local paper "to help the editor," but advertise to help yourself. x

THE SENDING-AWAY HABIT

The Observer is being continually importuned to take up the defense of the home merchants as against the encroachment of Montreal and Toronto departmental stores in the local field.

Example is better than precept. Local merchants would go far to remedy the "sending-away habit" if they themselves practiced what they preached.

Let them purchase from the dealers nearest at hand, in so far as in them lies. The one way in which the departmental stores have secured a firm and lasting foothold in this and other counties, has been by dient of judicious and persistent advertising. That is the whole secret of their success.

One of the largest mail-order houses expends a greater amount of money for advertising in this county than do all the local merchants combined. That firm reaps its reward.

There are more than a dozen ways in which the local merchant may meet this city competitor. He may offer the inducement of inspection of goods before buying; he may offer free delivery of purchases; he may give three or four months time for the payment of goods. But, with all his grievances the local merchant has the one recourse of himself ADVERTISING.—From an Exchange.

The above taken from an outside exchange presents a phaze of this ever burning question for the local merchants of many of the small towns to read and ponder over, many of which Stirling is no exception but rather among those most needing the advice.

But while our local merchants can make many improvements, the people have many things along the same lines to consider, to put their thinking caps on and stir up their gray matter over. And remember that the most of the merchants and generally the movers in all matters that tend to the good of their town, are usually large taxpayers and are ever ready to shoulder any and all responsibility placed on them, and are the ones looked to for any accommodation needed.

Our people living outside our village but in the near neighborhood should consider the enhanced value of their property, the accommodation of good schools for their children, the opportunities of spending many a pleasant evening near at home without loosing any time and many other advantages the neighborhood of a smart and progressive village holds out for them. And realize that if everyone spent all their means in building up such immense octopuses as Toronto, Eaton establishments etc; etc. wher e will their own villages, farms and property land? in swamps, woods and rapidly decreased values.

The Stirling merchants keep establishments that in style and appearance and filled with stock that compare with the larger city stores, and the people should remember that they have to deal with the same people year after year, and therefore have to keep goods that give good fair satisfaction and to do this to purchase goods of a better quality than the mail order houses who will give a few standard articles at a cut price, depending on getting their profits on goods that the people will not be able to judge to a few cents of their value. It would be well for the purchaser to sit down once in a while also, and take stock of many orders that were filled just a bit off in styles, qualities or something from what they expected to get when they ordered. Think over these things folks, fellow citizens and citizenesses and consider if it is not better to give a few cents more and help build up your own home and county, while at the same time get what you know will suit your needs and tastes.

EYE ATTENTION

ALL WORK GUAR-- ANTEED

Sight Restored

Science points out the way to the restoration of sight.

If your vision is defective we can by scientific methods measure the defect and supply the necessary glasses to restore it.

J. S. MORTON
DRUGGIST, AND OPTICIAN

To the Editor of the News-Argus.

Dear Sir;—

As I was taking three other papers besides yours a weekly from Toronto, a daily from Montreal and a monthly, I had made up my mind to drop the News-Argus; but when I read your letter about Lord Strathcona, I said a man that has honesty enough, and courage to speak the truth deserves the support of honest men, so I paid my subscription to your paper. I may say here I heard a lecture in Madoc village some 30 years ago, by a Mr. Tilley a school Inspector. His subject was "How young men could make a success in life," among others he spoke of Sir Hugh Allen, who had, I think, one dollar to start with, and became the owner of a line of ships, a millionaire, was honored by his Queen and became Sir Hugh Allen.

After the Lecturer finished that good man Rev. David Wishart the Presbyterian minister arose and said, "I don't agree with the speaker tonight upon what is success in life, I know something of Sir Hugh Allen and I consider his life one of the greatest of failures."

A man that uses his time and talents to get money by fair means or fraud is not living up to what the Creator intended him. I may say I have known the Rev. D. Wishart over 50 years and I don't know whether he was a Grit or Conservative, Radical or Tory. I never ask what a man's politics are, nor do I care. I have known honest men on both sides of politics; but I may add I think there are very few in either party.

Wishing you success I am
Yours Sincerely
W. H. Minchin.

Rawdon Council

Rawdon, Town Hall, Feb. 2, 1914.

Council met pursuant to adjournment, members all present except Mr. Hawkins who was absent through illness.

Mr. Jeffs took the declaration of office and qualification.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted. Moved by Mr. Thompson seconded by Mr. Haslett that the Statute Labor performed on Road Division No. 36 be paid. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jeffs seconded by Mr. Thompson that Mr. Haslett be a committee with the Road Surveyor to look after the timber from Spry bridge and make arrangements for building a bridge in the 8th Con. on side road Lot 7. Carried

Correspondence was read from the Muskoka Free Hospital and the Salvation Army asking for aid.

Moved by Mr. Montgomery seconded by Mr. Haslett that $5.00 be granted for the Muskoka Free Hospital. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Montgomery seconded by Mr. Jeffs that $5.00 be granted the Salvation Army. Carried.

The Auditors Messrs. Scott and Meiklejohn presented and read a very satisfactory report which upon motion of Mr. Haslett seconded by Mr. Jeffs was adopted. The Assets above Liabilities as shown were $4850.00.

Correspondence was read from the Municipal Franchise Referendum, Committee Remarried Woman Taxpayers Municipal Franchise.

Moved by Mr. Thos. Montgomery Reeve, seconded by Mr. C. W. Thompson that the request from the Municipal Franchise Referendum Committee be granted. That the Municipal Franchise Act be enlarged so [illegible] to the words of Property [illegible] who has Women Taxpayers on th[illegible] as Widows and Spinst[illegible] property holders and thanks for this resolution to the Pr[illegible] supply ernment. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Montgomery seconded by Mr. Thompson that all applications for grants on roads must be made before the 15th day of May so as to insure consideration. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Haslett seconded by Mr. Jeffs that the following accounts as read be passed. Carried.

Municipal World Subscription	$5.00
Messrs. Scott and Meiklejohn Auditors salary	30.00
G. H. McGee 7 dys com Statute labor	10.50
W. S. Dracup 9 " " "	13.50
H. Hover 4 " " "	6.00
Geo Richardson 155 rd wire fence	23.25
Wm. McKeown grant 25.00 Com. Statute labor 21.00	46.00
Wm. McKeown 20 yds gravel	1.00
J. F. Finch 108 yds gravel	5.40
Muskoka Free Hospital grant	5.00
The Salvation Army grant	5.00
Mrs. Armstrong on salary	5.00

Council adjourned to meet Monday March 2nd 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. F. Bateman
Clerk.

Note Heads, Envelopes, Billheads, Circulars, Cards, Posters

—AND—

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

—AT—

NEWS-ARGUS Office

Jack Canuck Criticises

In a recent issue of the Advocate we gave an account of the charge preferred against a Foxboro clergyman for confiscating a keg of beer from an old gentleman who was passing through that town and for which the said clergyman was found guilty and made to pay a nominal fine, but no comment was made on the matter. Apparently the circumstances of the case have reached the ears of Editor Rodgers and in his issue of 'Jack Canuck' of January 10th he sums up the situation in the following paragraph:—

"To what base uses are the clergy bringing their profession, or their calling. The Rev. J. P. McInnes, is a spirit inspector as well as a spiritual inspector, and if he will excuse us for saying it, he is making a pretty bad fist of the job. The other day this reverend gentleman, this man of God and of peace, was found guilty by Magistrate Masson of assaulting an old man who has long passed the three score-years-and-ten, and indeed he is over four-score years. This old man had been presented with a keg of beer as a Christmas gift, and was proceeding to his home with it in his buggy when the Reverend J. P. McInnes confiscated the liquor and assaulted the poor old man in the process. Just for two minutes we would have given something to be the Magistrate trying the case. Instead of a dollar and costs fine we would have imposed such a penalty that would have necessitated a double collection every Sunday for the next year and the confiscation of all the Easter offerings as well. Alas, that disciples of Christ have to take a job as inspectors of liquor dives, and, alas, that they should conduct themselves, in the performance of their [illegible] dens.

Lord Strathcona's estate is estimated at $31,500,000. The death duties will total about $5,000,000. Lady Strathcona, his daughter, will control $20,000,000.

7% INVESTMENT

High Class Profit-Sharing Bonds. Series—$100, $500, $1000

INVESTMENT may be withdrawn any time after one year on 60 days' notice. Business at back of these Bonds established 28 years. Send for special folder and full particulars.

NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED

CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING - TORONTO, CANADA

Moving Pictures Make Money

If you know anything of the Motion Picture Industry, you know that it is exceedingly profitable.

If you can't own a moving picture theatre of your own, you can at least become a Preferred Shareholder in United Motion Picture Theatres, Limited, which controls six of the largest high-class houses in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, and Buffalo. The auditors certify profits at the rate of

$100,000 A YEAR

The Preferred Stock carries interest at 7 per cent. and a bonus of 100 per cent. Common Stock.

Write to us for most complete information.

Edward Cronyn & Co. Cronyn Bldg. - - Toronto OR Pellatt & Pellatt Traders Bk. Bldg., Toronto.

Municipal Debentures

There has been during the past few months a very keen demand for municipal debentures and prices are trending upward. We are recommending clients to take advantage of present prices.

Among our present offerings are the following:—

City of Toronto, Ont.	Town of Sudbury, Ont.
City of Woodstock, Ont.	Town of Weston, Ont.
City of Victoria, B.C.	Town of Yorkton, Sask.
City of Sydney, N.S.	Town of Estevan, Sask.
City of Swift Current, Sask.	Town of Humboldt, Sask.
City of Wetaskiwin, Alberta.	Town of Pincher Creek, Alta.

To Yield From 4.80 to 6.75%

Write for particulars.

A. E. AMES & CO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange | (Established 1889) Investment Bankers. | Union Bank Building Toronto

On the Film

Breezy Bill Twemblow came out of the train with his face a vast smile. There was nothing doing in the way of booking orders, so he had just been up to have a friendly palaver with the firm; and now, until Monday came round again, he was, as he put it, "all out for a good old time."

Madge would be waiting with the glad look in her eyes to give him welcome. The afternoon had been marked for a visit to a pretty little semi-detached which he thought "just the ticket."

Bill was as happy as any engaged man who sees the day of days but a few short weeks ahead can be. Everything was rosy. The genial guv'nor had taken the announcement of his early matrimonial intentions with a laugh.

Bill wanted to tell Madge that on the spot, as a rather good one against the mother who did not profess any great affection for him.

In the opinion of Mrs. Dodds the rejection of Archibald Potts, who was in a bank, was little less than a catastrophe. "Such a perfect gentleman, with an assured position!" That was Archibald. And Bill—"a mere traveller, away all the week running wild." Oh, she knew!

Jauntily Bill stepped out of the train and scanned the assembly on the platform.

Madge was not there.

"Something must have prevented her coming," he mused. "Busy shopping, very likely. I'll just drop the bag and toddle round."

The smile came back to his face, and his cheeriest greeting was given to the elderly spinster whom he overtook on his way.

"Hello, Miss Toombs!" he laughed. "Jolly weather—what?"

Usually Miss Toombs was friendly and communicative. On this occasion, however, after favoring Bill with a chill stare, she crossed the road with her sharp nose in the air.

Bill stopped dead, and gazed after her in amazement.

A few seconds later he threw an airy wave of the hand to Staggers, the butcher; but Mr. Staggers looked contemplatively at the sky, giving no sign of recognition. Two or three more acquaintances whom he met passed him by as a stranger.

"This old place has been inoculated with the hoity-toity germ," Bill muttered, as he went on. "Some body has been spilling the ink on my escutcheon."

The thought that the reason for the slights was responsible for the non-appearance of Madge pulled him up short, to start him a few seconds again at speed; and at a gait approaching a run he made for the Bower.

The aproned girl opened the door about three inches, and, in a curt tone of voice, which told of due instructions, rapped out: "Not at 'ome!"

Bill was having none of that. His foot shot forward to frustrate the closing, and, exerting his brute strength, he forced his way into the hall.

"Kindly tell Miss Madge I'm here," he requested.

Just then Mrs. Dodds appeared.

"My daughter," she remarked, "declines to see you. She never wishes to hear your name again!"

"But you're talking nonsense!" Bill blurted out, forgetting the deference due in his heat. "I demand to see Madge!"

"My daughter declines to see you," repeated Mrs. Dodds. "And I thank heaven her eyes have been opened to your true character in time!"

Bill did not wait to hear more. Already he was half-way up the stairs.

"Madge," he called out, "what's all this tommy-rot? It's me—Bill!"

"O-oh, go away!" The injunction came in a kind of sob.

Bill pounced on the handle of the door and rattled it violently.

"Unlock it!" he cried. "Don't be silly!"

"Go-o-o-o away! I never want to see you again! I hate you!"

There was no mistaking the bitter feeling which prompted that little outburst. Bill stiffened as he heard it, and the red surged in his round face.

"Seems to me everybody in this old place has gone stark mad!"

Just then the bell rang, and, at the sound of a suave voice, Mrs. Dodds drew herself up.

"Ah, this is opportune!" she declared. "Come in, Mrs. Potts."

Bill looked gladly at the bank cashier.

"Look here, Potts, old sport!" he burst out. "Perhaps you can help me. What the dickens is the matter with everybody?"

"I don't wish to hold any conversation with you, sir!" returned Mr. Potts haughtily.

Bill swung him round roughly.

"I'm getting to the bottom of this right off, Potts!" he asserted, controlling himself with evident effort. "I'll be back pretty shortly. If I find you're the viper, I'll draw your sting!"

In his room, while awaiting the appearance of Mrs. Plumjoe, Bill opened his letters. The first was from the chairman of a local club requesting his resignation of membership. The next was from an old friend of his father's, who had been his godfather, telling him "never to darken his doors again."

The purport of all was to the same effect. Bill gathered that the good people of Pottlebury, who had hitherto been pleased to shake his hand, would henceforth regard him as an undesirable alien.

When the motherly landlady entered the room he was stamping about with his hands in his hair.

"You're another, I'll bet a quid!" he burst out, at sight of her unusually solemn face.

"I shall be obliged if you will arrange to vacate your rooms at the end of the week," said the lady icily.

"I knew it!" he cried. "What in the name of mystery have I done?"

"If I hadn't seen it with my own eyes I would never have believed it," avowed the dame. "Everybody knows."

"Knows what?" shouted Bill.

"They sent out invitation tickets for the opening week to all the best houses. That's why it's common property."

"What's common property?"

"At the new picture-palace—it's there, on the film."

That was enough for Bill. Like a man possessed, he raced from the house and dashed to the picture-palace. The show was proceeding as he entered the darkened hall, and, as it chanced, he did not have long to wait for the revelation.

On the screen was flashed the words: "Events of the Week." One of two young women just before him nudged the other.

"Here it is," she said. "'Christmas Shopping in Oxford Street.' You'll recognize him quite plainly. Awful sell for Madge."

Oxford Street! Bill gripped the back of the padded chair, and craned forward wide-eyed. He had been in Oxford Street on the previous Monday, making calls in the regular course. What was coming? He remembered noticing that chap in the upstairs window turning the handle just before he had come to Whiteridge's.

The picture appeared. There in the background showed an entrance to the great store; before it, on the pavement, a surging crowd. A second or so the busy scene held the gaze. Then, in the foreground, as if to afford a touch of comedy, appeared a buxom young lady, conspicuous in a big hat. Around the lady's waist, as if supporting her, was the arm of a male companion.

The couple turned to each other with laughing faces, and——

"My life!" gasped Bill. The face of the man was his own!

Bill waited for no more. On the impulse to put himself right with Madge immediately, he made again for the Bower. He had been the victim of a vile trick of Fate. The jolly girl was the daughter of one of his oldest customers in Uxbridge. He had known her for years. She had been out with the crowd to look at the shops.

Just before the camera fiend had got them in his range, she had stumbled on the slippery pavement, and he had put out his arm to steady her, as any other chap would have done.

Madge was doing him shameful injustice to imagine he would be guilty of trifling. She should have known him better.

But would she believe his explanation? Even if she did, wouldn't it simply be pie for a woman like her mother to have a thing like that to throw at him in argumentative moments?

The very idea set him grinding his teeth. He must find some more convincing explanation than his mere word—that was certain. But what?

Suddenly he laughed aloud as the bright inspiration came to him. "Cousin Jim!" he ejaculated. "Good old Cousin Jim!"

On the words he started off as if in a desperate hurry. In his room laughing all the time, he changed his clothes, bundled the suit he had discarded into his bag, and consulted the time-table. The plan he had in mind meant a sixty-mile journey out and in; but distance was nothing. Jim was coming back if he had to drag him.

Just over an hour later he burst in upon the good-natured chap who was his cousin. Jim Twemblow looked up at the violent intrusion with surprise, and, on recognition, shot up with hands outstretched. In build and features the pair might have been taken for twin brothers.

"Good lor'!" cried Bill. "A moustache! It's got to come off!"

"Steady, old man!" protested Jim, with a smile. "Why this agitation? Pull yourself together!"

"Jimmy Twemblow, you're going back with me to Pottlebury in the next train," announced Bill. "You've got to get into these duds, shave off that face fungus, and listen to instructions. I'll explain while you're changing."

The first available train bore the pair of them to Pottlebury.

As chance ruled it, Miss Toombs happened to be at the station when the train rolled in. The expression on her bony face as they approached her was comical. Bill raised his hat.

"Good-evening, Miss Toombs," he said. "My Cousin Jim—same surname."

James bowed and smiled.

"He's astonishingly like you," ejaculated the flustered spinster.

"Yes, unfortunately," admitted Bill. "I've often been blamed for his peccadilloes!"

Staggers, the butcher, stared and rubbed his chin at the introduction.

"A sad case this," Bill remarked. "Wants taking in hand badly."

"Looks a bit of a card," Mr. Staggers commented; and James dug the worthy butcher playfully in the ribs.

Madge, who was sitting listlessly by a window in the Bower, started up with a little cry, as Bill and his cousin marched up to the door.

Bill waited for no invitation to enter. He had promised to come back, and here he was. On the opening of the door he pushed his rakish-looking cousin into the room.

"My cousin Jim," he announced. "Thought you'd be interested to meet him."

"Easy to see we're related, isn't it?" laughed Jim. "Might be twins. When we were lads we were always getting mistaken for each other." He looked across at Madge. "Is this the fiancee, Billy, my boy?" he asked.

"She was," returned Bill; "but I'm given to understand her affection has suddenly dried up. Instead of coming to wedlock, we've arrived at deadlock. For the reason, you must ask her mother."

"The reason was quite sufficient, I should think," rasped the lady. "An engaged man with his arm around another woman!"

"Indeed!" exclaimed Jim. "Where was this?"

"In Oxford Street—in the broad light of day. The picture has appeared on the screen here, to make my darling girl a laughing-stock."

"Were you in Oxford Street last Monday?" asked Jim.

"I was, unfortunately," returned Bill.

"I never ran across you," Jim stated, quite truthfully.

Madge subsided on the window-seat, and, with head buried in a cushion, began to view her troubles differently.

"Maybe there has been some slight misunderstanding," said Jim, addressing Mrs. Dodds.

"I don't wish to have any conversation with the likes of you, sir!" snapped that lady; and she flounced out of the room.

Jim smiled.

"I'm going to have a look at the moving pictures," he remarked. "See you later." And he thumped Bill affectionately on the back, then gently closed the door behind him, leaving his cousin and Madge alone.—London Answers.

Through the Sand-Glass.

Undoubtedly the ancient sand-glass, apart from marking the course of time, has served many other purposes. The purpose for which it is most utilized to-day is to time the boiling of eggs. A big surgeon, however, has discovered a far more vital use for the article. It was found that some of the younger surgeons of the hospital at which he operated were a trifle lax in the matter of thoroughly cleansing their hands before operations. The regulations prescribe four processes of five minutes each, but rarely was this rule strictly adhered to, the excuse being that it was difficult to estimate the time. The great surgeon settled the matter by installing a sand-glass over each wash-basin. For five minutes the surgeon now washes his hands with soap and hot water, and then cleanses his nails. The sand-glass is turned, and another washing with soap and hot water follows. Another turn, whilst the hands are washed in alcohol; and, for the last five minutes the hands go through another sterilization. Over all the sand-glass stands as arbiter.

"Nerviline" Cures Cramps Ends Misery Instantly.

NO REMEDY SO SPEEDY OR EFFICIENT.

A real cramp cure?

Yes, a real one—in a twinkling the cramp is a dead one, and the last squirm is over, once you get a stiff dose of Nerviline on the inside.

This isn't mere talk—it's a solid, truthful fact. No other remedy—not a single one—will cure cramps so quickly and harmlessly as Nerviline. It hits the spot in a jiffy and saves a heap of misery.

"Last Saturday night my stomach felt like an infernal machine," writes T. P. Granger from Hartford. "I was awakened from a sound sleep and found myself suffering the worst kind of torture. I was so doubled up I could hardly cross my room. I had used Nerviline before for the same thing and took a real good dose. Once I felt the warm, soothing sensation of Nerviline in my stomach I knew I was all right. It finished the cramps—just one single dose."

Sickness at night is rendered a nightmare of the past if Nerviline is handy. It may be earache, toothache or cramps. Nerviline in every case will cure at once and save calling the doctor. Nerviline is a family physician in itself. The large 50c. family size bottle, of course, is most economical. Small trial size costs a quarter. All dealers sell Nerviline.

What the world doesn't know is how some people exist—or why.

EXPLAINING THE TELEGRAPH

Great Excitement In a Small Village in Bosnia.

As a general rule, the telegraph no longer arouses the wonder and awe that it did in our grandfathers. In remote countries, however, there are still people who have never heard of it, or who are unable to understand it. Das Echo tells of the perplexity that the telegraph caused in a small village of Bosnia.

The government had installed a telegraph line from Prijedor to Bihatsch.

"What is the meaning of this wire?" asked the astonished inhabitants of a village through which the line happened to pass.

"It is a telegraph," said the headman of the village, who had been in consultation with the officials. "One can send a message along this wire, straight from here to Stamboul."

The villagers were incredulous. "That is impossible. How can a message run along a wire?"

The headman thought awhile; then he hit upon the proper explanation. "Imagine," he said, "a dog that is terribly long, and whose tail is stretched like the wire on these poles; imagine that his tail is so long that he reaches from here to Stamboul. Now, suppose we pinched his tail here. Wouldn't he howl in Stamboul?"

The villagers understood.

From Great Lakes To the Rockies

WOMEN SING THE PRAISES OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Saskatchewan Lady Adds Her Testimony to What Has Already Been Said of the Great Work Dodd's Kidney Pills Are Doing.

Caesarville, Sask., Feb. 9.—(Special).—The scarcity of female help in a new country subjects the women of the prairies to unusual strain, and careful observation has established the fact that this strain first makes itself felt in the kidneys. For this reason Dodd's Kidney Pills are making an enviable reputation from the Great Lakes to the foothills of the Rockies.

Everywhere you will find women singing the praises of the great Canadian kidney remedy that has banished their pains and weariness, and brought them back to health. Among the many is Mrs. Edgar Cowen, an estimable lady of this place.

"I have found Dodd's Kidney Pills very beneficial," Mrs. Cowen states. "If anything I can say will help any sufferer I am glad to add my testimonial to what has already been said."

The kidneys strain all the refuse material out of the blood. If they are out of order this refuse remains in the blood, and becomes poison. That's why sound kidneys mean pure blood and good health. Dodd's Kidney Pills make sound kidneys.

A SCARCE ARTICLE.

Only Seventeen Pounds of Radium In the World.

A recent census concerning the quantities of salts and radium existing at the present time in the scientific and medical laboratories of the globe shows that there are not more than six or seven kilogrammes, or about seventeen lbs., of metallic radium in the whole world.

The industry of radium was born in 1899 from the impetus given it by the studies of Pierre Curie. At a lecture given at the Society of Civil Engineers of Paris Paul Besson has just now recalled the fact that from that period till 1904, from thirteen tons of pitchblende residuum it was only possible to extract about two or three grammes of radium, which served specially to supply the laboratory of M. and Mme. Curie.

But an Austrian law put a stop to the exportation of the radio-active ores of Joachimsthal. Radium was then extracted in France from much poorer ores, which contain only from a half to two milligrammes of radium per ton, whereas the residues of pitchblende contained from 100 to 200 milligrammes of radium per ton.

During the last three or four years Austria has not treated more than three or four tons of pitchblende per year, from which were extracted annually less than one gramme of radium.

America and England do not as yet produce radium salts. It is France who at present controls the production and the market of the precious metal.

The price of a gramme of bromure of hydrated radium remains about $76,000.

The principal owners of radium are Mme. Curie and Sir Ernest Cassel of London.

Useful Hints.

Buttermilk will insure much softer and lighter hot rolls than plain milk.

If a glass jar refuses to open, set it top down in an inch or two of hot water.

When bacon is good and sweet, the lean is firm and bright, and the fat quite white.

If potatoes are being cooked for salad, boil them with the skins on. They will be less soggy.

Sandwiches made of chopped sweet peppers are delicious for the school lunch basket.

When making sauce, remember that one ounce of butter and half an ounce of flour will thicken one cup of liquid.

To keep celery crisp for several days, first clean it, then wrap it in a soft cloth and lay it on the ice in the ice box.

Children's patent leather shoes will not break and scar so badly if after wearing they are wiped with vaseline.

Carbonate of soda will remove the most obstinate of mud stains. Rub off with a cloth or flannel dipped in the soda, then press well on the wrong side of the material with a warm iron.

After washing a China silk dress do not hang it out to dry, but roll it up in a towel for half an hour; then iron on the wrong side.

To test linen, moisten the goods with the tip of the tongue. If it is linen, the wet spot will immediately show through the other side.

Keep the medicine closet in apple-pie order, then if you happen to want anything in great haste, you can find it without delay.

To prevent old potatoes from discoloring, put one or two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk into the water in which they are boiled.

THE WAY OUT

From Weakness to Power by Food Route.

Getting the right start for the day's work often means the difference between doing things in wholesome comfort, or dragging along half dead all day.

There's more in the use of proper food than many people ever dream of—more's the pity.

"Three years ago I began working in a general store," writes a man, "and between frequent deliveries and more frequent customers, I was kept on my feet from morning till night.

"Indigestion had troubled me for some time, and in fact my slight breakfast was taken more from habit than appetite. At first this insufficient diet was not noticed much, but at work it made me weak and hungry long before noon.

"Yet a breakfast of rolls, fried foods and coffee meant headache, nausea and kindred discomforts. Either way I was losing weight and strength, when one day a friend suggested that I try a 'Grape-Nuts breakfast.'

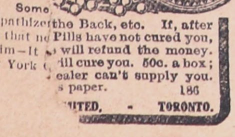
"So I began with some stewed fruit, Grape-Nuts and cream, a soft boiled egg, toast, and a cup of Postum. By noon I was hungry, but with a healthy, normal appetite. The weak, languid feeling was not there.

"My head was clearer, nerves steadier, than for months. To-day my stomach is strong, my appetite normal, my bodily power splendid, and head always clear."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Kidneys Cured or Back



...statement of ... Co. and that the price is sometimes near a million.

Jones

Toronto Feb. 7th 1914.

Advertise in the News-Argus

In."—Boston

Some ... The Sympathizer ... the Back, etc. If, after relief from that ... Pills have not cured you, The Victim—It ... will refund the money. $200—New York ... will cure you. 50c. a box; ... dealer can't supply you. ... paper. 186

...ITED, - TORONTO.